THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Cutting of the Railway

What's Happened To The 'Seething' Revolution?

By Jui Fu-san

Tariff Autonomy and the Likin Question

By Kan Lee and T. K. Ching

A British Attack on American Missionaries

By Charles Dailey

The Dramatic Gesture of Chiang Kai-shek

By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1927

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41-383

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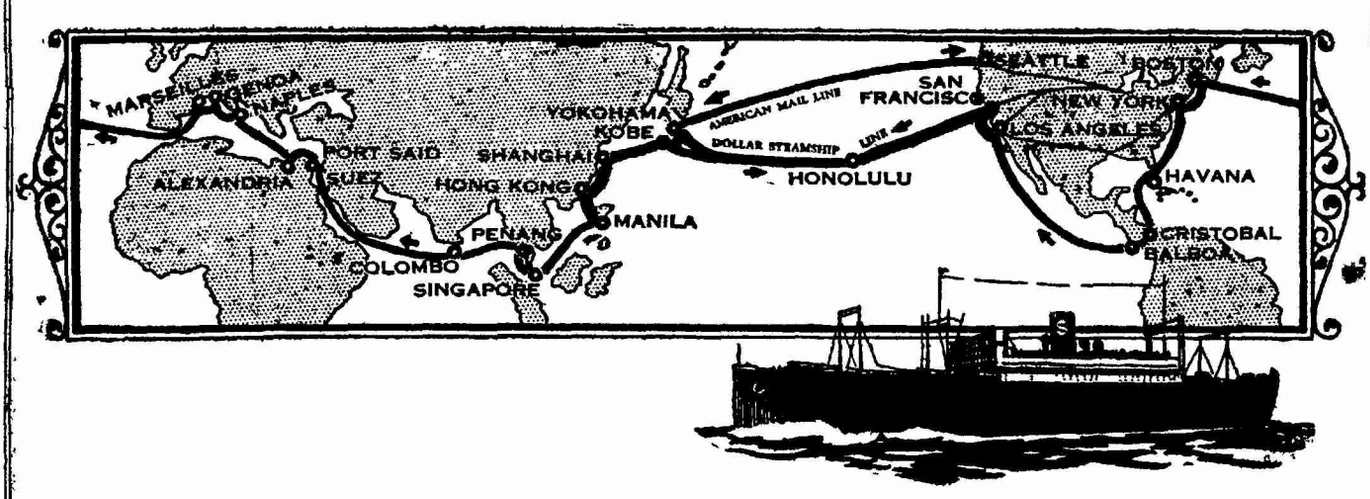

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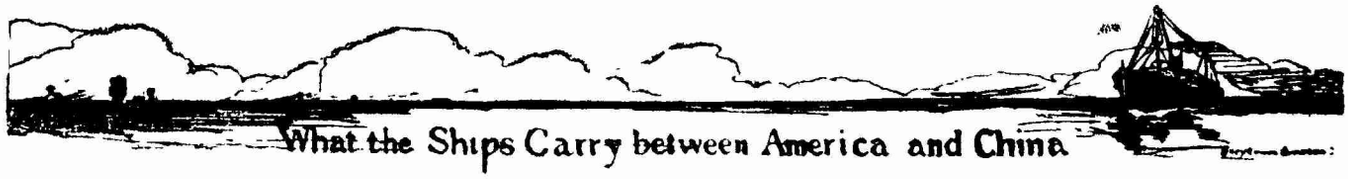

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

EMPRESS OF ASIA, July 15.

To Vancouver.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.73
Tea, Black, Congou, Shanghai.....	,,	1
Kiukiang	,,	2
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang.....	,,	22
Tea, Black, Unfired, Hankow	,,	49
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	6
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	5

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Congou: Kiukiang.....	,,	11

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 30	,,	30.82

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 90.....	Pls.	89 86

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 125	Pls.	124.01

To Huntingdon

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 220	,,	218,84

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	75

To Wanpun.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 1	,,	1.02

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 390	,,	386.84

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	530
Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	73
Tea, Black, Unfired, Kiukiang	,,	185
Hankow.....	,,	241

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 25	,,	24.98
White, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	50.57
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 5	,,	5.06

To Winnipeg.

Tea, Black, Dust	,,	2

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 77	Pls.	76.98
White, other Ports Bls. 5	,,	3.84
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 60	,,	60.95
Silk, Waste: Other Ports..Bls. 50	,,	168.63
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	24.00
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports.....	,,	1
Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	45
Skins, Dog, Tanned..	Pcs.	3,637
,, Wolf, Untanned	,,	123

WEST CHOPAKA July 18, from U. S. A.

Steel Wire, Old	Pls.	259
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Rope, Old....	,,	322
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases Galls.		942,340

ALABAMA MARU, July 19.

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep	Pls.	61

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	151
Hyson, ther Ports..	,,	59
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	10

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 55	Pls.	54.78
Hides, Buffalo	,,	306

To Seattle.

Tea, Leaf, Unfired, Hankow	,,	57
Tea, Green, Young Hyson	,,	13

To Boston.

Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports	,,	17
Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	30

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	35

To Marshalltown.

Tea, Green: Youug Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	33

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	19.90

To Tacoma, Wash.

Oil, Wood	,,	7,799

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Leaf, Unfired, Hankow	Pls.	152

STEEL VOYAGER, July 21. From U. S. A.

Steel Sheets	Pls.	672
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain.....	,,	850
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	3,199
Cotton, Raw Bls. 875	,,	3,049

PRESIDENT MADISON, July 22. From U S. A.

Cotton, Raw .. Bls. 2	Pls.	7
Lead	,,	420
Bacon.....	,,	9
Hams	,,	14
Macaroni	,,	15
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	585
Straw Berries, Fresh ..	,,	9
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	700
Bedsteads, Brass.....	Pcs.	25
,, Iron	,,	48
Motor-cars	,,	33

HELENUS, July 23.

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	38

To New York.

Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	50
Hair, Cow	,,	248
Hides, Cow Untanned	,,	134

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang	,,	5

MALAYAN PRINCE, July 23

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	25
Wool, Sheep	,,	550

ARABIA MARU, July 28.

To Detroit.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Kiukiang	Pls.	63
Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	104
Hyson, Kiukiang...	,,	7
Hyson, other Ports	,,	67
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	9

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports..	Pls.	24
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	143

To Cleveland.

Tea, Green: Hyson, other Ports..	,,	92
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	55

To Washington.

Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	1

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Hyson, Kiukiang ..	Pls.	11
Hyson, other Ports..	,,	156
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	42
Young Hyson, other Ports.....	,,	21
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	107

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 120	,,	119.73

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While no business on an extensive scale can be recorded, prices on the local staple, however, continue to show firmness with a rising tendency, which last may be said to have been occasioned by sympathy with the sharp rise in Mid-Americans on the publication issued on the 8th. instant, of the U. S. Government report of a bullish crop estimate indicating 13,492,000 bales, and also due to the easiness in the rates of exchange. Mid-Americans advanced during the week, 225 points for Spot, 197 points for October, 201 points for December 199 points for January, 200 points for March and 198 points for May, and the tendency still continues toward higher levels. Indians have also advanced, since our last report, by Rps. 22 for Bengal, Rps. 31 for Oomra and Rps. 30 for Broach, per Candy.

In view of the foregoing, therefore, there evolves a natural indication that purchases on any favorable reaction will prove profitable, and particularly so should the expectant greater demand for yarn materialise in the interim.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm with prices advanced from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 from the level last current. In all some 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Fukien, Newchwang, Kiangsi, Changsha, Swatow, Yunnan, Wuhu, Amoy, Chefoo, and Ningpo.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.35
American-Middling last reported	9.23
Tone of the Market, *Firm*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.70 Spot.
	19.44 Oct.
	19.71 Dec.
	19.74 Jan.
	19.92 Mar.
	20.07 May.

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal,D./J.	331
Fine Oomra, July.....	365
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	337

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	38.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	38.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	38.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	39.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	35.20

Tone of the market—*Firm*

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2960
L. FRED PATSTONE,	Estate No. 628
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of L. FRED PATSTONE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before January 27, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

DAISEY CLARK PATSTONE
Executrix
1538 Avenue Joffre
SHANGHAI

Shanghai China,
July 27, 1927.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2961
HENRY ALFRED CARLETON EMERY	Estate No. 658
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of HENRY ALFRED CARDETON EMERY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 4, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

FRANCESE ADELENE DIANTHEA EMERY
EXECUTRIX
c/o Messrs. Fleming & Allman
Yokohama Specie Bank Building
Shanghai, China.

An Irish Homily on China

Barnett D. Conlan in the Irish Statesman.

On A Height near Shanghai a Chinaman is seated painting the panorama below. He wears a broadbrimmed hat, about which a climbing plant is entwined.

Enter an Englishman.

Englishman (speaking as if to a servant, because of the hat)—Is this the right way to the station?

Chinaman (with an accent better than Oxford and almost as good as Dublin)—Yes, but you need not always keep on the same road; if you turn to the right after reaching the Temple, it will be better for you,

Englishman—Perhaps it is dangerous to go that way. Only last week I saw that two missionaries met with a horrible death.

Chinaman—Where did you see this?

Englishman—In the English papers.

Chinaman—Yes, but they have since denied every word and required that the papers bring them back to life again. . . . If you take the road to the right you will reach the station just as soon and it will be better for you.

Englishman (annoyed at the other's superior manner) Yes, but this is one of your wretched Chinese lanes, whereas the other way by the canal is a good European road.

Chinaman—Nevertheless, the region through which the lane runs is haunted by much better spirits than are to be found by the canal.

Englishman (laughing)—Oh! I see, ancient Chinese superstition or something of that kind, Science and civilization will rid you of all such silly ideas.

Chinaman—On the contrary. Science is a branch of Materialism and cannot as yet control such knowledge.

Englishman—As a matter of fact, everything here in China that has any value is due to European science or industry.

Chinaman—It appears so to you, because, like most Europeans, you ignore the country, the language and almost everything connected with our 3,000 years of culture.

Englishman—Nevertheless, every intelligent Chinaman today wishes to learn all he can of science and industry.

Chinaman—There is a saying of our ancestors—"Man had no sooner acquired Science than everything became hostile to him."

Englishman—But this is not true.

Chinaman—The great sayings of our ancestors contained truths that are more profound than those of today.

Englishman—Yes, but think for a moment of how many hostile diseases Science has overcome.

Chinaman—And yet the next wars will be waged with diseases scientifically manufactured on a vast scale.

Englishman—You are of the opinion, then, that China has not much to gain by adopting Western methods.

Chinaman—There are a great number of people in China who are content to pass their evenings drinking tea and gazing at the moon. They will change these habits for alcohol, political meetings and riding in tramways, which is perhaps not so very much worse—as the French say "Chacun à son gout."

Englishman—You are not a Bolshevist, then?

Chinaman—No, I should prefer to call myself a Taoist.

Englishman—Which party is that.

Chinaman—Taoism is not a political belief, it is a philosophy 2,000 years old. There! I have just finished this picture on which I have been working almost 30 years.

Englishman—Thirty years painting a picture! (Approaching) A Dragon?

Chinaman—If you will look closer you will see that it is the landscape. I had no idea of painting the Dragon, but I have been working so long that he has painted himself. The Dragon is the image of what lives forever in the changing forms of land and cloud, and in the shifting waters of the sea. If we knew all his movements we should be able to divine half the future, but they are too vast and slow for our vision, and most of us only catch a glimpse of him as his scales gleam in a storm.

(In talking they had gone along the road beyond the temple and find themselves on the highway by the canal. Here there are gunboats, and on the rails an armored train carrying machine guns. The Chinaman for a moment takes off his hat, disclosing a close-shaven head and the tunic of an army officer).

Imagine, if the whole country were furnished with machinery of this sort, and with an army of more than 40,000,000 excellently equipped; the slightest movement of the Dragon might cause us to overrun all Europe as far as Finisterre.

Englishman—Yes, but the Chinese are known to be a peaceful race.

Chinaman—So we are, but I warned you that it would have been better to have taken the Chinese road which you called superstition. Remember what our ancestors said: "Man had no sooner acquired Science than everything became hostile to him"—even the Dragon."

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TOKYO, JAPAN

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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THE LONG FACES AROUND THE TABLE!

A PROMINENT foreigner who arrived in Shanghai sometime ago for the purpose of investigating the China 'situation' reports that he never fully realized the seriousness of the Chinese revolution from the standpoint of foreign interests until he had several conferences with local foreign business men. "The long, worried faces around the table" he said, "convinced me fully of the seriousness of the situation from the standpoint of local foreign interests. These foreign merchants are seeing their businesses going down and they do not know where to turn for relief. They pass resolutions which they telegraph to their home government, but nobody pays any attention to them. They start propaganda campaigns which make no impression either in China or abroad. They protest to their consuls and the consuls, while sympathetic, are unable to do anything owing to the fact that the home governments apparently are committed to a policy of permitting China to work out her own salvation." The man who made this statement is an experienced observer of political tendencies over the world and he has well summarized the situation which prevails in the little foreign communities in China today. The special foreign position is breaking down and it is carrying down with it foreign merchants, many of whom have devoted many years of their lives to the upbuilding of business organizations in China. There is naught but sympathy for those finding themselves in this situation. They are caught in a net and there is no way out, regardless of the cussing and struggling. As a matter of fact the struggling and the cussing only make the matter worse, for they create needless animosities which make business even more difficult. The best expression we have heard recently was that of a business friend who said that he had decided to consider the present situation in the light of an enforced liquidation. To use his words, "I have decided that the jig is up from the standpoint of the old days in China and that a new deal all around is necessary. I'm going to quit cussing and worrying and am going to begin thinking, placing myself in the position of the Chinese and trying to see things from their point of view. I know what has taken place in Japan and in Turkey and in Mexico and other countries where conditions have been not greatly different from conditions now prevailing in China from the standpoint of foreign business, and I am going to readjust my business methods or get out. In other words I have decided to quit cussing fate and have decided to use my head for something other than a battering-ram against a stone wall." A considerable section of the foreign missionaries in China have already taken the lead in

adjusting their interests to meet changed conditions and business men who really are interested in continuing their enterprises in China, would be wise to follow the missionary lead.

WESTERN UNION TO BUILD TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE

NEWS OF VERY GREAT importance in the field of international communication from the standpoint of China, Japan and America, is contained in a special dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on August 4 which stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company has announced the early construction of a new fast-service cable between the United States, Japan, China and the Philippines. The announcement was made by Mr. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company which maintains telegraphic service to practically every town and village in the United States and also owns cables connecting America and Europe and between the United States and South America. The new cable, according to the announcement will be constructed of 'permalloy' which will permit the sending of 2,500 letters per minute in one direction. The present Commercial Pacific Cable, which is 75 percent non-American owned, only has facilities for 100 letters a minute in each direction. Two routes are under consideration for the new cable, according to Mr. Carlton: one would parallel the present Commercial Pacific line which is about 10,000 miles long and the other would follow the Aleutian Islands to the Asiatic mainland and then down the coast to Japan, Shanghai and Manila. The northern route would cost G.$10,000,000 while the southern route would cost about G.$16,000,000. The decision of the Western Union to construct a new American cable across the Pacific, was a direct outcome of the recent China trouble, which demonstrated the inadequacy of present trans-Pacific communication over the single line of the Commercial Pacific Company connecting America and Asia. As a result of the congestion on the Pacific line, it was necessary during the course of the recent trouble in China to send most of the news cables from China over the European lines to London and thence across the Atlantic to New York. American interests in the Far East have urged better communication facilities with the United States for many years, hence there is general gratification at the news that the Western Union Telegraph Company is planning shortly to begin construction of a new cable. The Federal Telegraph Corporation, which, in cooperation with the Radio Corporation of America, has been trying to obtain the right to construct wireless stations on the China coast capable of communicating directly with the United States, seems up to the present at least, to have completely failed in its object, due chiefly to Japanese and British opposition.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ACCORDING to a report appearing in the bulletin of the China Society of America for July, Lingnan University (formerly Canton Christian College) has completely changed its form of organization "to meet changing conditions in China," the action being taken by a special commission which was sent to Canton by the American trustees recently. The commission consisted of Dr. S. F. Tsin, Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, President Comfort of Haverford College, and Dean Watts of Pennsylvania State College. The new arrangement for the future management of the college, according to a statement by Dr. Edwards, is as follows:

> "A strong Board of fifteen Chinese and six Americans, seven of the Chinese being alumni, who will assume responsibility for the academic administration of the University on July 1, 1927. Mr. W. K. Chung, the Associate President, will become President of the University, his chief function being to represent the University in its Government and public relations and to secure financial support. The internal administration will be in charge of Mr. Y. L. Lei, a Lingnan alumnus and a graduate also of Oberlin College, who for some years had served as a general secretary of the Canton Y. M. C. A., an executive of proved ability.
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> "Dr. James M. Henry, for the past three years President of the University, will as 'Provost' act as advisor to these officers of administration, and himself directly supervise the maintenance of the staff supported by the American Foundation. As an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors and of each of the standing committees of the Board and of the University, he will continue as the connecting link between the Canton Directors and the New York Trustees, (referred to in China as 'The American Foundation').
>
> "The Trustees of Lingnan University as incorporated in the State of New York will continue to hold title to the property, and will lease the buildings, grounds, and equipment to the Board of Directors for a nominal sum in accordance with a carefully drawn agreement protecting the properties and the uses thereof.
>
> "All funds contributed through or to the Trustees will be under their control as heretofore. After July 1, 1927, they will be responsible simply for the support of the foreign staff, and will make such other grants to the Canton Board of Directors as may be mutually agreed from time to time."

THE CUTTING OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

SINCE the almost continuous daily flights of British army airplanes over Chinese territory is in itself a violation of international law as well as certain international airplane conventions to which both Britain and China are signatories, it is difficult to imagine the British Government countenancing the action of local British officials in further illegalities such as the cutting of the railway line connecting the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow lines, both of which are the property of the Chinese Government. The announced reason for the British action was covered in two Notes sent to the Chinese authorities on August 16 and 17, the first by Sir Sidney Barton and addressed to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, being as follows:

> "With reference to the action of the Chinese military authorities in detaining portions of a British airplane which made a forced landing at the Kiangwan Race Course, and to your refusal communicated to Mr. Vice-Consul Blackburn this afternoon to lend any assistance in securing the return of the said portions, I have the honor to inform you that unless I receive from you before 11 o'clock A. M. an assurance that no further obstacles will be placed in the way of removal of the airplane portions by the persons sent for that purpose, such steps as the British authorities may deem appropriate in the matter will be taken."

This note, which carried the date of August 16, according to report, did not reach the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs until the morning of Wednesday, August 17. Therefore since the ultimatum expired at 11 o'clock of the 17th, the Chinese were given but a few hours (2 or 3 at most) to comply with the British demands. The other British Note, which took the form of a letter written by Major-General C. J. Duncan, commanding officer of the British Military forces was addressed to the Engineer-in-chief and General Manager of the Chinese Government, Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, was dated, August 17 and was as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the wings of the airplane which was forced to land in the Kiangwan International Race Course yesterday, not having been returned by the Chinese authorities, the railway line at Jessfield level crossing will be cut at 4 o'clock p. m. The line will be restored on the return of the plane wings.

This Note probably is the most interesting of the two, owing to the fact that the commander of the British military forces here, communicated *directly* with the Chinese Government railway authorities without reference to either the British or Chinese diplomatic officials.

OWING to the fact that neither of the British Notes gave the Chinese more than a few hours to comply with the demands for the return of the airplane wings, we imagine that the British had other motives in mind than the recovery of the airplane wings which the Chinese had seized when the British army plane landed in Chinese territory on August 16. The Chinese, for some reason, seem to have overlooked the real intentions of the British, which in our opinion, had nothing to do with the airplane incident. What the British are trying to do, and later events have tended to confirm our opinion, is the ham-stringing of the Nationalist military machine in its attempt to repel the invasion of the Shanghai area by the Northern militarist, Gen. Sun Chuan-fang. In view of the fact that Gen. Sun captured Pukow on the Yangtsze, opposite Nanking, on the morning of August 17, it was quite logical to imagine the British doing everything possible to assist him in ousting the Nationalists. The cutting of the railway at Jessfield, which is located about two miles outside the borders of the International Settlement, effectively prevents (or at least handicaps) the movement of Chinese reinforcements to the Nanking front from Chekiang province. Also it prevents the transferrence of railway stock from one railway line to the other. Hence it should not be difficult to discern the real British intention in this action. for obviously the British Government would not conntenance the cutting of a Chinese Government railway merely for the purpose of recovering the wings of an airplane which landed *illegally* in Chinese territory. In the first place the British army plane had no business flying over Chinese territory as the Chinese authorities have pointed out in official Notes to the British on April 10 and 27, June 13 and August 11. Then the action of the British authorities in sending motor trucks into Chinese territory for the purpose of removing the plane, obviously was another violation of Chinese territorial integrity. Therefore, as stated previously, it is difficult to imagine the British Government taking this arbitrary action, which may have far-reaching consequences, merely for the purpose of recovering some airplane wings.

IF IT IS the purpose of the British now to take direct action in an attempt to ham-string the Nationalist movement in this area as the Japanese have done in Shantung province through the occupation of the Shantung Railway, the action should be welcomed as a definite ending of the deadlock which has existed in respect to Sino-British relations for so many months. We say that it should be welcomed because it undoubtedly will have the effect of revivifying the Nationalist movement which has been in a mess since the split in the ranks of the Kuomintang between Hankow and Wu-han and particularly a worse mess since the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. At the present time the Nationalist movement as a political effort for the purpose of uniting China and re-establishing China's political and territorial sovereignty, has failed and the situation has degenerated in the usual checker-board game of military intrigue which has characterized Chinese politics since the revolution. The trouble has been that Chinese patriotism has only been able to overcome petty internal animosities, when there was some major foreign question at the front. Now, if the British are actually going to take the bull by the horns and actively intervene, the effect should be constructive on the Chinese side through forcing the Kuomintang generals and politicians to forget their petty animosities and unite in the common good. Heretofore, we have opposed British intervention, but in view of what has happened to the Nationalist movement recently, we welcome it wholeheartedly, not because it will help the British but because it will (or should) cause the Chinese of all classes to pause and give thought to the major problem of ther country—unification—which, after all is the main thing, for all of the other problems will solve themselves if the Chinese can develop sufficient intelligence to get together and unify their country under a responsible government. The British have practically reached the point where their trade is a total loss anyway. Therefore, they have little to lose as a result of active intervention, and if active intervention will force the Chinese to get together, the final result for China and the rest of the world will be all to the good, even though the British do not get anything out of it themselves.

LET SHANGHAI NOT ACT FOOLISHLY!

THE air in Shanghai is surcharged with discussions on taxation. Nowhere in the world has it ever been brought home to the population of a district more strongly that there is no escape from death and taxation than here in Shanghai at the present time. The Chinese Ratepayers are still agitating against the payment of the extra two per cent taxes imposed by the Municipality as from the first of July, and the foreign traders are even more perturbed about the proposed heavy increase in Custom rates which the Nanking government has announced that it will put into force September 1. With a view of resisting the collection of the increased Customs dues there is being formed in Shanghai what is known for want of a better name, a "Fascisti" organization, whose avowed aims are apparently to defy not only the Nationalist government, but their own governments as well. Shanghai has in the last few years gained a rather bad name for itself throughout the world, the extent of which the average resident here may not appreciate, but the great acclaim which was given a little over a year ago to a rather libellous play, "The Shanghai Gesture," not to mention even greater acclaim to several parodies on it in the music halls, is in itself sufficient evidence that the world in general is willing to believe most anything about this big city on the Whangpoo. The organization of the local Fascistis is but another one of the series of foolish things which Shanghai has done during the last year or two. The movement is not very general, but it is said these misgided enthusiasts will in due course appear in regulation black shirts. If they do it is a craze that will last about as long as did the "Wear Overalls" craze in the United States during the war, the net result of which was that the denim manufacturers had a sudden increase in business and that the average resident of the country had a pair of pantaloons which in due course he gave as a present to

some bricklayer or hod carrier. In a similar way we can expect to see a sudden increase in the price of black Italians, or whatever the material is that the shirts are to be made from.

THERE are a number of points on which the average resident of Shanghai seems to be under a misapprehenion. If one were to take a straw vote to-day of the foreign population, one would probably see a general landslide in favor of the Northerners. The recent retreats of the Nanking forces seem to evoke a hope in the breasts of local foreign merchants that if only the Northerners would hurry up and retake the Shanghai district all this pother about the "luxury" taxes would be at an end. The only trouble with this hope is that it happens to be the case that the imposition of "luxury" taxes was begun in a northern port many months before the Nationalists decided to take similar action in Shanghai, and the very general who imposed the taxation at Tsingtao is one of those who hopes to help in recapturing Shanghai. It is true that the extra taxation imposed on luxuries at Tsingtao was not as heavy as that proposed by the Nationalists here but if the Northerners should by any chance be successful in a plan to capture Shanghai it is more than likely that they would just as strongly insist on collecting the "luxury" taxes as the Nationalists have. They have an equal incentive and are just as much in need of funds.

LOCAL foreign residents should not forget that the nations of the world generally, and particularly America, are committed to a policy of letting the Chinese work out their own salvation, regardless of whose trade is hurt in the interim. If, as is likely to be the case, the imposition of new taxes would stifle trade, the Chinese themselves would in the end be the worst sufferers. The point about it is that the temper of the Chinese people has got to that stage that any attempt from outside to interfere with their own experiments will cause more commotion than a policy of letting them learn for themselves by experience, and any attempt by any body of self-appointed saviors such as the proposed Fascisti will in the end but hasten the day when foreign control will have to be given up entirely. So long as Shanghai acts rationally it can hope for a realization of its announced policy of gradual devolution, but when it once begins to fly in the face of the governments who up until this time have given it very expensive protection without charging a cent for it and makes an attempt to take the law into its own hands the only result will be that the governments at home will say, "Very well, Shanghai, now that you have taken the bit into your mouth, go it on your own; we're finished." How long will foreign control in Shanghai last under such circumstances?

THE position in China to-day is very much as when a man and wife are having a fight. They usually claim for themselves the right to have their fight in their own way untrammeled by outside interference. Way back to the time of Adam there have been instances of a man and wife under such circumstances stopping their quarrel just long enough to oust the intruder and then go on with their tussle merrily as ever. Time and again there have been examples within the last year or two illustrating the fact that the Chinese authorities may do with impunity wholesale what the foreign authorities may not do in a minor degree without causing a world-wide commotion. When the Municipal police shot several students two years ago the whole country was convulsed and every possible bit of propaganda was used by the Chinese to impress on the rest of the world how "cruel" the foreign-controlled police were. But since that time the military authorities of all parties and in all parts of China have decapitated and shot students and laborers, by the hundreds, not after being warned, but in cold blood and stealthily, and beyond a few blanched faces and more or less perfunctory protests such incidents were taken as mere incidentals in the course of civil commotion. Generally speaking the difference between the methods used by the Northern militarists and the Southern militarists was that the former used the old method of cutting off heads and exhibiting them in a cage whereas the Southerners used the more up-to-date method of the bullet. But the point to be noted is that the Chinese claim for themselves the right to commit their own atrocities; they object to outsiders committing them.

THE BEST example of the trend of the times is the case of the *North China Daily News*. No doubt the majority of the "die hards" look up to this old-established British organ as the protector of their "rights," but it is a case where one should remember the adage: "By their fruits ye shall know them." No doubt hundreds, may be thousands, of the *N. C. D. N's* subscribers chuckled with glee when they read its vituperative articles on the Provisional Court. But the only result of the articles was to have the Court stand on its dignity and quietly wait for its opportunity to demonstrate the fact that even a newspaper with the protection of extraterrioriality cannot say as many insulting things as it likes without being punished for it. No doubt the Provisional Court took an extreme view when it refused to give judgment in favor of the *N. C. D. News* against a tenant who owed it money, but just "get" this: The *North China* has not been able to collect its rent. The next snag that the *North China* struck was when the Chinese Post Office refused to accept the paper for delivery. The *N. C. D. N.* has published some wonderfully well written editorials protesting against the action of the post office, but that is all the good they have done. *Its paper is not being distributed through the post office.* Incidentally it may be mentioned that said papers attack on the British Postal Commissioner was about as contemptible a piece of journalism as we have seen in a long time. Evidently the high and mighty Bund organ expects others to put their necks in jeopardy to assist it in extracting itself from a quagmire into which it has slipped through its own ineptitude. The *N. C. D. N.* has even had the temerity to make the outside world believe that the order of the Nanking government to prohibit the acceptance of its newspaper for transmission was merely a "gesture" and that the British Postal Commissioner might with propriety have ignored it. This *naive* suggestion is made in face of the historic fact that so great a man as Sir Francis Aglen was ousted out of his job at the head of the Customs service because he refused to obey the mandate to instruct the Customs commissioners to collect a mere bagatelle of two-and-a half per cent extra taxation, at a time when the natural sensitiveness of the Chinese people had not nearly reached the pitch which it has in the meantime attained. "Gesture," indeed! Does the *N. C. D. N.* want to see a Japanese step into the British Postal Commissioner's shoes just as there is a Japanese ready to step into the departed Sir Francis Aglen's?

Likin And Its Abolition

BY DR. KAN LEE

THE knell has sounded. *Likin*, for seventy years the vampire of the Chinese financial system, has been sentenced to die an ignominious death, never, let us hope, to be resurrected again. No sympathy needs to be wasted on it; for it has shown sympathy to none. Vampire-fashioned, it has been sucking the blood of the Chinese commercial populace; sinking its fangs into the producers and the distributors of wares alike; poisoning the economic system of the nation; inviting ruin and starvation; and nullifying the efforts of all who wanted to bring about economic well-being and prosperity of which, alas, the Chinese during this last century have known so little. And now, laden down with its own vices, lying upon the bed of Corruption that it has prepared specially for itself, it counts sorrowfully the few remaining days that it is still allowed to live, and shudders at the thought, as all with a bad conscience do, that soon it shall pass into the Great Oblivion, with no light, no hope, no future save sorrow and shame.

In the year 1853 the southern provinces were in the hands of the Taipings, and the fate of the Tsing Dynasty was hanging in a balance. Lai I-Chuan, a follower of the Manchus and the commander of an army division at Yangchow, was badly in need of money to defray his army expenses, so he started to collect a 1% duty, first upon rice, then upon other commodities. This was the beginning of *likin*, which, literally translated, means "one per cent money". This system, being found remunerative and capable of yielding a large revenue was extended to other parts of the country, and gradually evolved into a duty upon goods in transit, as in such circumstances examination and collection were made easier. Even before the Taipings were completely crushed, *likin* stations were to be found in most provinces and its regulations strictly enforced. The subsequent peace did not improve very much the condition of the imperial finances, and it was found both convenient and necessary to continue the levy, although the war needs had long since ceased to exist.

The system seemed to have incurred imperial displeasure even at its very start, for in 1861, only eight years after the system was installed, an imperial edict appeared, ordering the curtailment of its scope. "*Likin*," read that edict, "was originated in order to provide sustenance for the army. But now the poor are deeply burdened; means are devised for cheating and grafting: these are unspeakable! Therefore, where as *likin* stations at popular routes and important points especially listed by the provinces are to function as usual, all substations in scantily populated districts are to be abolished." Necessity, however, knows no law. Despite repeated edicts depicting the vice and corruption of the system, fiscal needs forced *likin* to be perpetuated, and sub-stations continued to increase, in spite of imperial edicts, in number.

Three Varities of "Likin"

Likin, it must be understood, is not a single system. It comprises of a number of systems; or, what is better, it is a common vernacular to denote at least three separate kinds of taxes. *Likin* may mean, firstly, an excise, such as that enforced in Canton. Secondly, it may be a tax upon certain commodities. Examples are the tea *likin* in Fukien, the medicine *likin* in Honan, and the silk *likin* in Chekiang. Thirdly, and what is commonly supposed to be the only possible meaning of the term, *likin* may mean a transit duty, somewhat of the nature of the French *octroi* or the *alcavala* of ancient Spain. When the term *likin* is used alone, and without appellatives, it is commonly meant to be the third kind, *e.g.*, the transit duty. According to the Law on the Abolition of Transit Duties recently promulgated, also, only this third class of *likin* is to be outlawed, whereas the first and second classes shall remain to pursue their normal and natural courses.

This transit duty known as *likin*, again, cannot be brought under a single rule. Different provinces have different *likin* regulations; they differ in rates, in ways of collection, and in administrative practices. The rates range from 1 1/2%, as in certain parts of Kiangsu, to 10%, as in Kiangsi. The duty is levied, sometimes at railroad terminals, sometimes by waterways, sometimes upon highways. In general, the process may be outlined as follows: the merchant presents himself at a *likin* station; papers are handed to him to be filled in, as to the kind, quantity, and quality of goods in his possession; an examination is made of the merchandise to verify his statement; the tax is calculated upon a certain basis; it is paid and a receipt given; and he is passed on to the next *likin* station, where the same process is repeated all over again. The vexatious nature of the tax may well be imagined when one becomes aware of the fact that, in the province of Kiangsu alone, there are 44 *likin* stations, while the sub-stations number 511!

The greatest objection that may be raised against the transit *likin* is that it constitutes an obstacle to the development of domestic trade. Traders, as a rule, do not mind so much the duties to be paid on their merchandise, which, heavy as these duties may seem, can be shifted to the consumer,—that is, the price of the goods may be raised by the amount of the duty. What the traders do mind is the delays that are caused by the *likin* barriers, the vexations that they have to undergo in being searched and examined, the exactions that are always made of them by the collectors and station hands. These add so much to the uncertainties of trade, and enhance so much the cost of conducting the same, that Chinese domestic commerce is at best a gamble, through which fortunes are made and lost, not in accordance with business ability, but depending upon how much smuggling can be carried on without being detected, or how many *likin* collectors can be eluded, or silenced by bribery, on the way. The transit *likin* thus becomes a tax upon honesty; and is eminently responsible for the corruption that has been prevailing among both the trading circles and officialdom.

Why "Likin" Is Objectionable

The transit *likin* is further objectionable in that it imposes a uniform rate on all commodities. Whatever the provincial *likin* rate is, that rate applies to all goods alike, regardless of the nature of the goods, Necessaries are taxed just as heavily as luxuries; nay, they are taxed more heavily than the luxuries, as most necessaries are bulky and hence hard to conceal from the vigilant eyes of the collectors. Thus the tax ultimately falls largely on the poor, who are the least prepared to pay a heavy tax; while the rich consumers of luxuries contribute little to the national treasury, or even go Scot free.

The administration of transit *likin* requires the establishment of a large number of stations and sub-stations, and the appointment of an army of collectors and examiners. Lack of central control has made *likin* stations the proverbial hotbeds of grafting and corruption, which began to be prevalent, as we have seen, almost as soon as the system was installed. Indeed, the defects in *likin* administration are only too apparent. The salaries of the station officials and hands are too low to maintain even the semblance of a living. The system of "farming," which simplifies the administrative problem, proves oppressive to the tax payers on the one hand and eats deeply into the revenue of the central government on the other. It has been calculated by competent observers that to every two dollars paid in by the merchants, only one goes into the public treasury. This estimate, outrageous as it sounds to ordinary ears, is said by some to be still too conservative. *Likin*, therefore, takes at least twice as much from the hands of the people as it put into the public treasury; and as a wasteful and uneconomical tax it has probably no equal in the systems of taxation of all nations.

From the Nationalistic point of view, another grave objection may be raised against the transit *likin*. By the Mackay Treaty of 1858 (Article XXVIII), it was agreed by the Chinese government that for British goods imported into China, a 2 1/2% "transit duty" might be paid at the Customs, in addition to the regular Customs duty, which would entitle these goods to be transported to all inland Chinese cities, free of the obnoxious and notorious *likin* that was levied *en route* on all goods not thus specially exempted. This provision was further reiterated in Article VII of the Sino-British Commercial Agreement of 1876; and, by the "most-favored-nation" clause that is inserted in all treaties, the privilege of paying a small "transit duty" in *lieu* of the internal *likin* was extended to all other nationals besides the British. What these treaty provisions amount to is exactly this: foreign goods, by paying a small duty at the Customs, are allowed to be transported to all parts of the country, free of all internal duties in the nature of *likin*, and the delay, vexation, and inconvenience inherent to the system. On the other hand, Chinese-made merchaudise, most of which has to face the strong competition of foreign goods of like kinds has to pay that obnoxious duty time after time in addition to being subject to long searches and illicit exactions. Thus, instead of a protective policy such as is prevalent in other nations, China has, for the last seventy years, successfully carried out a policy of commercial suicide, put a bonus upon foreign goods and a heavy penalty upon its own, made domestic trade a highly hazardous and uncertain venture, and effectively nipped off all its young manufactures in the bud.

A Highly Productive Tax

For all its inherent defects, the transit *likin* has proved to be highly productive. The following figures, which are the latest available, are, to our knowledge, the strongest argument in support of the continuation of the tax:

Year	Revenue from *likin*
1920	$45,862,165
1921	$42,766,715
1922	$45,501,956
Average for the 3 years	$44,376,945

These do not include the revenue from the transit duties levied at the Customs in *lieu* of *likin*, from the native Customs within and without the fifty *li* radius of the open ports, and

from coast trade duty. The total revenue from these three sources amounted to, in the year 1925, to about $22,500,000. Thus, by the abolition of *likin*, the total loss to the public treasury is upward of sixty million dollars a year.

The logical method to make good this enormous loss is by elevating the existing tariff rates, and by placing a heavy tax upon luxuries, such as tobacco and spirits. Due to treaty stipulations, the rate of Chinese import duty is fixed at 5% for all commodities alike. How this came about and why this condition should be changed shall form the subject matter of another article; at present suffice it to say that this rate may, with economic propriety, be raised to a much higher figure, without hampering the Chinese import trade. This additional revenue from a higher tariff shall recompense the government, in part at least, for the enormous loss suffered due to the abolition of *likin*.

That this is the policy adopted by the Nationalist Government is evidenced by the simultaneous promulgation, on July 20, of the Law on the Abolition of Internal Transit Duties, the Provisional Law on National Import Tariff, and the Law on Excise Duty. All three laws are to come into force on September 1 of the present year. The first law abolishes the notorious *likin*; the second and third provide the means to recompense the central government. The taxes condemned in the first law are *likin*, *tung chuan tung shui*, *huo-wu-shui*, railway *huo-chuan*, parcel post *likin*, all native customs duties, all principal and miscellaneous levies in the nature of tax on goods in transit, transit duties levied by the Customs in *lieu* of *likin*, coast trade duty, duty on goods transported from one Chinese port to another, the destination tax, etc. Disobedience to this law by either civil of military authorities shall subject the violator to severe penalties. This, among other things shows that the opposition is not totally unprepared and that the Nationalist Government is in earnest.

It is idle to say that powerful forces work to defeat the successful operation of the Nationalist policy. The way to Heaven, we are told, is steep and narrow; so is the way to all Good Ends. Reason and Truth, though necessarily triumphant in the long run, do not always tread on a path of roses. Crouching in the shady darkness are the hideous figures of British and Japanese Imperialism, Chinese Militarism, Habit and Selfishness, ever ready to spring upon their common enemy. The struggle is indeed bitter. Whether this policy of the Nationalist Government can be carried to a successful conclusion is a point of fact, which is better answered after the tussle than before. But this now we can say: if the policy is carried out, it shall make a long stride towards the solution of many a knotty problem confronting the future of China. The abolition of *likin* will have a unifying effect upon the nation. By taking *likin* out of the hands of local generals, they have to look towards the central government for financial assistance. He who controls the purse controls everything; and the Chinese national purse, if put under the exclusive control of the central government, which effect the abolition of *likin* will have, would be the most powerful factor in the formulation of a centralized and unified government. Even for this reason alone—and we know this is not the only reason—the abolition of *likin* is a goal worth striving for.

Nanking, August 6, 1927

Pro and Con of September 1 Taxation

An order has been issued by the Nanking Ministry of Finance instructing all superintendents of Customs stationed along the coastal ports in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung, including the ports of Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Samshui, Wuchow, Nanning, Lungchow, and other ports of entry, to prepare for the abolition of likin and all other transit duties on September 1. The various superintendents of Customs are instructed to wind up all official business of the native Customs houses within or without fifty li of the open ports so that by the time likin and other similar taxes are abolished the new law can be put into operation without inconvenience.

In the meantime the new luxury taxes are to come into force September 1. The leading opposition to the imposition of the new taxes comes from Japan, where the Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities have passed resolutions asking the Government to resist the taxes.

As regards the fifty per cent extra tonnage dues, the Nationalist government has cancelled its original order and now announces that the increase will only be twenty-five per cent over the existing schedule.

The Shanghai Special Headquarters of the Kuomintang in a proclamation August 8 asked for support from the public on behalf of the Nanking government in its decision to put into force tariff autonomy from September 1.

Veilde British Attack On American Missionaries In China

BY CHARLES DAILEY.

WHEN a few momths ago a supposed Chinese writer under the *nom de plume* of *Mencius Junior* made in the columns of the *English Review* a severe attack upon the Christian Chinese and blamed them for much of the discontent that now exists in China, at the same time seeking to a certain extent to shift some of the blame from the British—this was at the time the Shanghai Municipal Council was under fire—numerous Chinese asserted that the writer was not a Chinese but evidently was a Briton. At the time I took the trouble to investigate the identity of the writer, and I have it from him both verbally and in writing that he is a British subject, and largely an anti-Chinese Britisher at that.

Underhanded Methods

Since then Mencius Junior has published in the same London publication a severe attack upon the Americans under the title "An Indictment of Christian Missions" and the unjust nature of some of his charges—although there is slight foundation of truth in some of them—justifies a writer who believes in fairness in letting readers in China know that the attack in question does not come from a Chinese, but from a British subject, although one who has been many years in China, is a student of its history and a master of its written language.

Having had access to his library and having consulted him often on matters relating to China's struggle to find herself as a Republic I do not feel called upon to betray his identity, but an editorial note in the *English Review* immediately preceding his attack does seem to call for some comment, since the editor, well knowing the nationality of the author, makes these statements:

"In this article the writer, a Chinese resident in China, frames a vigorous indictment against the Christian missions in that country. * * * His assertion that far from having succeeded in substituting Christianity as an alternative faith, they have merely paved the way for Bolshevism has been made by many Christians and is supported by known facts. He writes with undeniable knowledge of the subject and without animus against the British. * * *

Thus we have the editor of the *English Review*, knowing the nationality of the writer, deliberately emphasizing the fiction that Mencius Junior is a Chinese—an unjust attack upon the Chinese themselves. There is of course no danger that China will go Bolshevist. The failures of Sun Yat-Sen, Borodin, Chiang Kai-Shek, Teng Yen-Ta, Feng Yu-Hsiang, Hsu Chien and other leaders of the hopelessly-split factions of the Kuomintang are ample evidences of this. The Chinese are Nationalistic and not Bolshevistic. Even Chang Tso-Lin, autocrat of autocrats, has come to admit this and were he a little less prejudiced and more open-minded might be the medium through which China could reach a basis by which the unequal treaties against which all factions rail could be set aside. Whether the intriguing group that surrounds him and pours poison in his ears can be brought to the point in taking what food there is in Nationalism as emphasized in the Southern provinces and mixing it with the conservatism of the Northern provinces no one would hazard a guess.

Foreigners Only Partly Responsible

All unprejudiced observers are willing to admit that some of China's troubles are due to the foreigner and arising out of treaties, but due more to China's failure to observe them than the oppression of the foreign governments in insisting upon their enforcement. There have been excesses by certain individual foreigners, and even some of the governments have not been above reproach, and particularly the British. But Britain as a government has undergone a change and has done her utmost to meet China more than half way, encountering obstruction at the hands of certain of her nationals in the important treaty ports. It is only these diehards who are in opposition to the British policy to-day and, in seeking to deflect the fire of criticism from themselves, have turned attention to the Americans, and particularly the American missionary. There is scarcely a thinking Chinese—Christian or non-Chrsitian—who will share the beliefs expressed by Mencius Junior, and a majority will prove him wrong. It is the impression of those Chinese and foreigners with whom I have come in contact that Mencius Junior has done the cause of the foreigner great harm and the Chinese no good in trying to shift a great deal of the blame for China's present plight upon the missionary.

His attack upon Christianity is general and smacks of paganism. He may or may not be a Christian, yet his wife I know to be a regular attendant at the services in the British Legation chapel in Peking. A student who therefore should understand better, he traces the history of Christianity in China from the fourteenth century.

"The Swarm of Priests"

"After 1840," writes Mencius Junior, employing the second person plural to emphasize his deception as to race, "the treaties forced upon us laid us open to a swarm of priests of various denominations, creeds and faiths who all claimed to be Christians and persisted in entering into every province and establishing missions, churches and schools in our midst. These priests were * * * for the most part people of very humble origin, little erudition and no knowledge at all of our customs, beliefs and philosophy. They seemed to choose the beggars and outcasts, the disaffected and rebellioua, the alley girls and gutter boys, as their friends and confidents, and to teach these people their language and customs, raising them up and setting them above the gentry and officials in their regard."

A very doubtful compliment he seems to pay to Wu Ting-Fang, Tsai Ting-Kan, Sun Pao-Chi, and others of the elder school, to say nothing of Wang-Cheng Ting, W. W. Yen and others of Christian lineage. And he goes on:

"Not once but many hundreds of times in my life, as an official, I have seen this with my own eyes; not once but many tens of times a month have I found these Protestant missionaries taking the part of some miserable malefactors, affording asylum to them, * * * setting the common people up against the officials of the various districts.

"Never once, during thirty years' services spent in every province of China, have I found the Protestant missionary attending to the affairs of his church alone, but always was he at work setting the disaffected upon a mountain, teaching nglish to the outcasts, and imparting a vast store of useless facts concerning his foreign civilization to people who should have busied themselves tilling the soil."

This not from a Chinese official but from a Briton whose missionaries have served faithfully in China, as in other lands, paving the way for British trade. Yet he goes further and singles out the Amricans, for Mencius Junior rises in his bigoted might to continue:

"This was in itself bad, but even worse, nearly all the missionaries of this new school taught those they came in contact with to despise the laws and customs which have served us for thousands of generations, so that time and again young men in various districts far removed from the sea expressed discontent with their surroundings and were sent by the missionaries to foreign countries, where they were taught still further to despise China and our house and family laws and customs.

"Of these missionaries of the new school, the worst offenders were the Americans, who perhaps by reason of their own rebellious descent spent most of their lives actively fomenting trouble and rebellion throughout the land. The English are bad, but they do not, as a rule, compare with the American in setting up strife within their districts, and are more amenable to the local officials, being in the main better educated men with a wider and more tolerant outlook."

Shifting Responsibilities

Again by his phrase "rebellious descent" Mencius Junior betrays himself as a British counter-propagandist seeking to turn the fires of boycott and hostility from the British and upon the American. Fortunately, Mencius Junior is a striking exception among the British who generally are courageous enough to fight their own battles without trying to palm the blame off on another. And he goes on as if the Americans were exception to the rule:

"Not content with living in luxury, with servants to wait on them, fine houses to dwell in, large churches to pray in, the American missionaries set up shops, where they sold milk, embroideries, the work of the village and district craftsmen and other things. acquiring larger pieces of hill-land to set up summer dwellings, and generally behaved much as our leading gentry do, except that all the time they were busy teaching the beggars and outcasts, criminals and malefactors, their doctrine of eqaulity, flaunting all authority, and generally bringing our civilization into discredit.

"It was not easy for us to handle the new situation, as any movement on our part to discipline the offenders was adversely reported on by the Consuls and officials of the Powers, who always without exception took the part of the missionaries. * * * Other foreigners who came into the interior—merchants, traders and so on—were usually very polite to the district officials and never seemed to wish to mix with the lower classes, but transacted their business, were easy-going and gave but little trouble, being for the most part wideawake businessmen, with no ideas outside of making money or chasing the deer and partridges over the hillsides. * * *

"Towards the end of the last century the evil implanted by the work of the missionaries began to bear fruit. Numbers of semi-educated, foreign-speaking, low-class youths, began to return to China from the mission schools of America and England, all of them claiming their right places in the government, although most of them were entirely illiterate, unable to speak or write their own language, and all of them imbued with a deepseated hatred and contempt for everything Chinese and worthy of consideration."

One wonders what Dr. C. T. Wang, Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan, Dr. W. W. Yen, Sun Pao-Chi, Wu Ting-Fang and dozens of others aligned with the various factions in China would have said had they been able to meet Mencius Junior face to face!

"Americans Always Responsible"

After a few paragraphs dealing with the Boxer rising, the fall of the Manchu dynasty and the rise in 1911 of the present revolution and its era of political reconstruction Mencius Junior goes on to say:

"The Americans as usual, took the lead and introduced into the land a vast organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association. * * * It was not until 1912 that attention was drawn to its nefarious methods by certain happenings in Nanking and Shanghai, when Yuen Shih-Kai deputed the writer to make some investigations concerning its methods and objects. * * * Most of these secretaries were young uneducated men with little or no knowledge of the country or its manners, but with a small smattering of the coolie talk of the district in which they worked. * * * Seven of the ten branches visited were pushing the sale of American machinery and American goods through the medium of their following. * * * It is not suggested that the foreigners knew or suspected the uses made by these socalled 'students' of the Association, as part of the gradual scheme was to train the students to operate the Association for themselves. * * * But far from using this organization for religious or cultural uses, the whole efforts of the hot-headed young students were to use it as a fostering place for rebellion beneath the shelter of the American flag. * * *

"In 1919 the Russians ever seeking to extend theie territory at our expense, sent over secretly several very ablr Chinese-speaking officials * * * to spy out the land. * * * By 1921 they had established connections with all the malcontents, returned and unemployed foreign-educated students, the riffraff of the ports and large cities, and working through the American-directed Young Men's Christian Association and the Peking Government schools and Universities, as well as the provincial schools and colleges, had already succeeded in weaning many ahderents from the Christain creed to the Soviet belief."

While the writer in his concluding paragraphs tries to camouflage his nationality by asserting that it is "upon England and America that the judgment must fall, for both these countries insisted that we should open the door to their culture and both deceived us by their long and loud protestations that the policy of the open door and equal opportunity must be maintained" the burden of his argument is entirely against the American missionary, due perhaps to his energetic example, as Mencius Junior suggests, which may be responsible for the United States now surpassing Great Britain in its trade with China. And since Mencius Junior is clearly a British and not a Chinese national the Christian Chinese who are among the leaders of the revolution now as for fifteen years in its swadding-clothes in China, may gain some insight into the real motive for the attack upon the Christian religion in China.

The editor of the *English Review* says that the article reviewed above "raises issues of such profound importance, challenging hitherto accepted beliefs in the duty, and even the right, of proselytism, that it deserves an authoritative reply." Perhaps some of the Chinese "riff-raff" who have become Christians under the tutelage described will essay this task.

Peking, August 15, 1927.

Farmers' Bank To be Established by Nationalists

The Kiangsu provincial government recently passed two orders, one abolishing the special tax on farms which had been instituted by Sun Chuan-fang and the other authorizing the establishing of a Farmers' Bank. Among the provisions contained in the eleven Articles which are to govern the operation of the Bank is one to the effect that a special system of collecting the ordinary farm tax shall be instituted whereby all the tax, by an order of the Provincial Government to the Provincial Bureau of Finance and the magistrate, shall be deposited with the Central Bank of Kiangsu and placed under the control of the temporary office so as to prevent misappropriation for other purposes.

What's Happened to The "Seething Revolution?"

BY JUI FU-SAN

UP and down China today one looks in vain for the signs of the seething revolution, the determined forces of a nation in the fever of revolt, that were making the world gasp three short months ago.

There are still the gestures and the phrases of revolution. There is still the governmental machinery—two sets of it—that purports to be the agent of revolution. There are still edicts, mandates, laws that propose to institute definitely revolutionary changes at definite future dates. Efforts are even made to carry out some of them, those that have to do with duties and taxes and other methods of raising money.

But whereas three months ago, gestures were backed by power and phrases were quickened with life, so that things revolutionary really happened, today both are meaningless and powerless—the empty shell of a revolution that has been stunned, or killed.

Which fate of the two has overtaken the revolution is a matter of much speculation in China today. It is clear to everyone that the revolution did not die a natural death, or sink into a dormant state because it grew weak and flabby. It was not internal disease, but external force that crushed it. But whether this force has been strong enough to crush it permanently—or whether any force could be so strong—is not so clear. Some say yes. Some say no. Many observers, both foreign and Chinese claim that this really is a death blow that has been dealt the revolution, that after the smashing of the organizations of the people, the killing of so many of their leaders, the departure of the advisers who taught the technique of revolution and the general discrediting of the movement as "communist" throughout the country and the world, there can be no recovery.

"The Chinese," they say, "were artificially stimulated. Their fever was intense but it was not symptomatic of fundamental changes. Now that the hysteria is over and vivid deterrent object lessons been taught, the people will slump back into the state of chronic indifference and stolidity which is natural to them. After all, Chinese are Chinese. The revolution, which was an alien thing, is over."

Others are not so sure. They analyse the psychology and point of view of the people who are so sure the revolution is dead, and analyse also the actual present situation, which they see as an interlude of chaotic militarism between two dramatic revolutionary drives, one just over and one just ahead. They notice that the people who are now saying that the revolution is dead are the same people who at the time refused to recognize that the last days of May, 1925, were the herald of great events in China, the same people who, after they were forced to recognize that changes were afoot immediately clamored for intervention. These people speak often in terms of wishes rather than facts. They have hated, dreaded the revolution. They were eager to put it down and now are eager to hurry up its burial so they can feel sure it is dead. They want to get the thing well out of the way and see business go on as usual.

Curiously enough, both groups of observers are impressed by the fury of the reaction in putting down the revolution, but they draw from it totally opposite conclusions.

How the Revolution Was Suppressed

Here are the facts of the suppression. For four months a systematized massacre has been going on in the territory controlled by Chiang Kai-shek. It has resulted in the smashing of the peoples organizations in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung—so that in these provinces one finds Kuomintang headquarters and labor, peasant, womens unions transformed from forceful, determined organs into docile, spineless organizations, so effectively "reorganized" that they will carry out the will of their reactionary masters.

In the past three months, the reaction has spread from the lower Yangtze until today it is dominant in all the territory under so-called nationalist control. Tang Sheng-chi has proven himself an even more effective commandar of execution squads than of armies in battle. In Hunan, his subordinate generals have carried out a clean-up of "communists" that Chiang Kai-shek can scarcely parallel. The usual methods of shooting and beheading have been abetted by methods of torture and mutilation which reek of the horrors of the dark ages and the inquisition. The results have been impressive. The peasant and labor unions of Hunan, probably the most effectively organized in the entire country, are completely smashed. Those leaders who have escaped the burning in oil, the burying alive, the torture by slow strangulation by wire and other forms of death too lurid to report have fled the country or are in such careful hiding that they cannot easily be found.

Other Wuhan generals have followed the lead. Ho Chien one of Tang Sheng-chi's general has distinguished himself as a particularly capable executioner—so capable that the announcement that his forces were being quartered in Hankow some four weeks or so ago was enough to drive into retirement the last of the important labor leaders.

The most recent general to join the general slaughter is Chang Fai-kwei. His change of front comes as a great surprise to many people. This "Iron General", whose intrepid army had battered its way from Kwangtung to the Yellow River and was everywhere heralded as the sound core of the revolutionary forces, was felt by many to be one general who would never turn upon the people. He, himself, has been frequently branded a communist. Now, he is rounding up and killing communists—or those accused of being communists—in true executioner style. Various explanations are offered. Anti-communist moralists point to Chang Fa-kwei as evidence that even the most radical of the military leaders has at last seen the truth about the evil plottings of the left wing revolutionaries. Others—and these include many who are intimate with the personalities of the men involved—say that it is not a new glimpse of social realities but the silver tongue of an old friend that has been the deciding factor. Wang Ching-wei went down to Kiukiang and talked to the 4th and 11th armies, and to their commander.

The Motives of the Militarists

But whatever the motives that are determining the action of Chang Fa-kwei, the motives that determine the action of the other militarists are plain. These other militarists have no desire to see the masses share the spoils of battle—and if the revolution had gone on, the masses not only seemed in line to share some of these spoils—such as confiscated buildings for union headquarters—but also seemed on their way to profiting in other ways which would strike at the power and the purses of the military. The solution of the land problem, the establishment of schools, the building of roads, dykes, means of communications—these bid fair to use up considerable of the money collected in taxes, and this money in the past had been going largely into the hands or pockets of the military.

The result has been systematic and effective suppression and slaughter against which the civil officials have not protested. The revolution—insofar as it was designed to change the status of the people—has been put down. The same leaders, for the most part, both military and civil, that voiced the revolution, now howl for reaction.

The interpretations of this forcible suppression vary. Those who say that the revolution is not only down but down and out point as proof to the complete smashing of the peoples organization and the fact that at present the only force in China is again the force of the military. On the other hand, those who say that the revolution is only crushed for a while, that it will quickly, revive, point to the fact that although the military have been able to crush the people, no single militarist today has sufficient power to dominate the situation, so that the result is the continuation of petty civil wars and the progressive pauperizing of China.

For a year, these prophets of the revolution invincible recall, armies were effective in China. A small force was able to come out of Kwangtung and sweep into victory on the Yangtze. If the ranks of the revolution had not broken, it would have swept into victory in Peking.

But this power was not built up of fighting forces alone. It was the power of a united supporting people, Today no force in China can hope for the support of the people and no force can win a decisive victory. In the very crushing of the people we find evidence of their strength.

Moreover, these prophets state the people are not so much shattered as one might think. They are quiescent, because any bold move at the present time would be madness. But, as soon as vigilance is relaxed a little—and vigilance is always relaxed after a while—there will be reorganization and a building up of a force that has real power. For the people recognize both what was their strength and what was their weakness. Their strength was in their unity. Their weakness was in their lack of arms. The next time, it is prophecied, the people will not trust the armies of the warlords, no matter how fervid their platform utterances; they will have arms themselves.

And more, it is claimed. The people have not been despoiled of all their leaders most of the so-called Party leaders have failed the people. Of others, hundreds have escaped execution, and although many are little known to the general reading public in China, some are men and women of great force and power among the people. There are the two important labor leaders, Shou Cheu-ging, until recently Minister of Labor at Hankow, the man who organized the Hongkong strike and boycott, and Li Li-san, the master union organizer, the secretary of the All-China Labor Federation, whose headquarters is now occupied by troops in Hankow Both of these men have fled, but the labor people feel sure they will return.

They are only two of many score. Evidence of the fact that leaders survive in spite of the efforts of millitary to ferret them out and kill them was found at the Fourth All-China Labor Conference which was held receutly in Hankow, while the reaction was brewing there but before it had fallen full-force. To this conference came leaders from Shanghai, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung—all provinces in which the reaction was pursuing a ruthless policy of slaughter. These men had escaped and were courageous enough to venture to the conference. Most of them are still alive.

Similarly there are peasant leaders-at the moment in hiding but reported not to be as disheartened as the execution of their fellows might be expected to have made them. They are watching for an opportunity to emerge. These mass leaders are comparatively little known in China and have practically never been heard of abroad. But they have real power among the people.

In addition, the peoples revolution has salvaged two nation-renowned leaders. There is Teng Yen-tat, until his resignation for revolutionary reasons, chief of the Political Department of the Nationalist Armies at Hankow. That means that he is the man who organized the propaganda corps that went in advance of the armies and built up the power of the people which more than arms, brought victory to the small forces that came north from Kwangtung. Teng yen-tat has gone abroad but declared, when he left, that he will return. And finally, there is Mrs. Sun Yat-sen,whose very name is a power to reckon with in China and who recently has taken her stand as boldly as her late husband took his stand on the side of the people of China against their oppressors. Mrs. Sun's recent statement, in which she announced that she could no longer remain a member of the Nationalist Government because that government was doing violence to the policies and principles of Dr. Sun, has shaken China. Efforts to suppress it have failed. It has been distributed widely among the people, who, often at the risk of further massacre, have crept out to paste up posters and distribute circulars pledging her their support.

Last of all, there is one small band of soldiers which seems to be standing by, the 20,000 men under Yeh Ting and Ho Lung, who rebelled against Chang Fa-kwei last week and who are now reported to be somewhere between Nanchang and Canton.

In these elements, now out of power and for the most part under cover, many people in China see not only the force of the future but also the only effective force that exists in China even today. The military today have power only for sectional slaughter; and the civil authorities on the Yangtze are fast proving as impotent and futile as the civil authorities in Peking.

Shanghai. Aug, 15, 1927.

Wool Export Continues Despite Wars in China

Recent reports from Tientsin show that more than a thousand tons of wool were shipped from that port during the month of June. While this quantity is considerably below the export during the same month two years previously it is a considerable advance over June, 1926, when a little over six hundred tons of this commodity were exported from said northern port. The total export from Tientsin for the first half of the present year was more than seven thousand tons as against less than half that quantity exported during the first half of last year. Nearly all this wool is exported to the United States, where it is almost exclusively used in the manufacture of carpets.

There has recently been a considerable decline in the export of carpets from China. An additional export tax of ten per cent was recently levied on carpets and this fact has probably considerably to do with the decline in business.

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The British Proposeds in China

BY ARTHUR RANSOME

(Staff Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian)

IT is difficult for foreigners to remember that the Chinese puzzle is something that primarily concerns the Chinese, and that the problem of our relations with China, while it compels us to watch with the closest interest the attempt of the Chinese to solve their puzzle, does not compel us to join in that rather uproarious puzzlesolving. Some newspapers write and a great many people talk of events now taking place in China as if they were being confronted by another Indian Mutiny. We have to remind ourselves that China is not a Crown Colony, nor a Dominion, and that she is not in any way a part of or bound to the British Empire. China is a country legally as independent of England as is France or Norway. She is a member of the League of Nations, with the same rights in that assembly as our own. Nor can it be said that the British Empire owns any Chinese territory, unless we count Hong Kong, which rocky island (as far from Peking as Sicily is from London) was ceded to us as "a place where our merchants might careen their ships," after we had demonstrated to the Chinese that our weapons and methods of warfare were more efficient than their own. The Shanghai Settlement, at the moment turned into a sort of bramble-patch of barbed wire and severely overcrowded with our troops, is neither British nor international territory, but Chinese. We persuaded the Chinese to give us the right to live there on the definite understanding that our presence there was not to be construed as a challenge to Chinese sovereignty, Similarly, the other concessions are not British freeholds, but leaseholds of the kind that a powerful and turbulent tenant may extract from the most unwilling landlord if he, unable to defend himself, can find no defender.

There is, of course, a great deal more to be said for our present position than this. We are tenants who have greatly increased the value of the properties which have thus been lent to us. We have some right in those increased values. It is asking too much to expect that they will be abandoned altogether. But we confuse our own judgment if we mistake our actual standing. We, like the Chinese, must remember that we are tenants, not proprietors, and that we are not tenants who answered advertisements seeking such, but tenants of the strong arm who forced their way in. It is not our presence in China that makes the Chinese puzzle seem disproportionately connected with ourselves, but the terms on which we are there. These are such that they can be maintained only by a continuous and expensive display of force. The old pacifist landlord has died, and the new one insists on a review of the position. It begins to look as if the friction involved in an obstinate sticking to leases obtained from the old man, and to precedents established when he was in his dotage in face of the obvious dissatisfaction of his successor, makes it less certain than it used to be that the retention of such leases and precedents is serving its original purpose, which was the promotion of British trade.

A British Curse on the British Proposals.

Recognition of this is the motive of the British proposals published on February 3 of this year. Those proposals, if carried out, would make it much more difficult for the Chinese puzzlesolvers to distract each other's attention by references to us. They would hasten the solution of the Chinese puzzle by making it impossible to blame us for its seeming insolubility. But it is dangerous to blind ourselves to the opposition which those proposals meet not so much from the Chinese as from our own nationals in China. So much resentment has been produced by the terms of these old leases and by subsequent encroachments upon Chinese rights by no means foreseen when the leases were drawn up, by the extraordinary privileges enjoyed by the leaseholders, and by the decidedly provocative attitude of privileged foreigners with regard to unprivileged Chinese, that we have had for many years to keep warships in the ports and waters of a supposedly friendly country and, latterly, have greatly increased our naval strength there, besides landing in China a very considerable army. The presence of these forces, necessary though they may be, gravely increases the risks to which the policy of the proposals is subject, by making submission to that policy seem less inevitable, and by making it seem to our nationals in China that an alternative policy is possible. With all these troops about, with all these ships, why not hit the Chinese into submission so that for another space of years we need not have to make up our minds to the changes which the proposals threaten?

Shall We Complete the Conquest of China?

China is certainly generous in offering to other countries all the excuses for annexation. The Chinese puzzle includes

for the Chinese the removal of these excuses. The problem for us is whether we want them removed or not? The Shanghailanders will say at once that no one has ever dreamed of taking China. The answer to that is that, whether they are conscious of it or not, the logical aim of the policy that is their alternative to that of the British proposals is the subjugation of China. Indeed, the actual trend of history has seemed to be in that direction. Shanghai is the chief manifestation of the foreigner in China, and no fair-minded person can deny that the policy of Shanghai has been a consistent policy of encroachment on Chinese rights. No signatory to the agreement that gave foreigners the right to live on the land that is now the Settlement imagined that they would eventually form there a virtually independent plutocratic republic containing within itself what is, to all intents and purposes, the vital organs of China's financial and commercial system. If we follow the history of China's foreign relations from 1842 to 1914 we perceive that it has been the history of the gradual loss of independence, the falling of one after another properly Chinese activity under foreign control. China's Customs revenue has been limited by the foreigner to the advantage of the foreign manufacturer. The limited revenue thus obtained came to have as a first charge upon it the payment of interest on loans which to a large extent had been made necessary by foreign aggression. Communication by water came to be largely by foreign vessels. Railways were built under foreign control. The approval of the foreign Diplomatic Body in Peking came to be necessary for the expenditure of money, on which there was no foreign claim, on purposes of domestic interest to China. Foreign banks increasingly profited by the turnover of Chinese money, and so obtained a position of overwhelming strength against any Chinese competitors. Meanwhile Chinese State life was growing more and more insecure. Rebellions were crushed with foreign help. Parts of the country warred with other parts and the life of the common man was neither peaceful nor secure. There was no loyalty. Justice was to be bought. Public opinion regarded public office as justification for dipping in the public purse. With such preliminaries as these, and on grounds no stronger, empires have before now passed under the complete dominion of foreigners who, by conquest, have at least made life bearable for the population as a whole, have administered justice, kept order, and, for long periods, have done these things with the general consent of a once proud and independent people. Are we to complete the process that has gone so far? Are foreigners eventually to rule China for the Chinese, and to carry throughout the public services the same efficiency and honesty that they have brought to the collection and administration of the Maritime Customs? The prospect is perhaps attractive.

The Size of the Proposition

But there are other things to be considered. One of them is the size of the country. China is a long way distant, and, for most people, all countries far distant tend to seem about the same size. Further, of course, all foreign countries have an easily notable tendency to shrink. Our atlases, for example, devote no more space to China than to Ireland, and much less space to China than to England. We have, therefore, to resist, in looking at China, a natural inclination to look through the wrong end of the telescope. It is well to remind ourselves now and again that the area of China is rather larger than that of Europe, and that its population, which has never been properly counted, is if not as large at least not very much less. We are therefore not dealing with a country on our small, European, domestic scale, but with something very like a continent. Even so, we could, without foreign assistance, if we were guaranteed from foreign opposition, "take China" for a time by extending our existing system of floating garrisons and setting up forts in the proper places. From a naval point of view China is already occupied. Our ships can and do enter every port where there is room for them. They patrol the Yangtze for a thousand miles into the interior of the country. They are able to order Chinese battleships to shift their billets if they have anchored inconveniently close. They are able to make it possible for foreign ships to disregard the puzzle-solving civil war of the Chinese. The Governments both at Hankow and at Nanking deliberate within rifle-shot of our floating forts, capable at any moment of blowing these towns to pieces. Occupation has already been carried as far as if, reversing the position, our Ministers could look out at Westminster to see Chinese warships, bigger than any English ones, anchored uninvited in the Thames. But it has resulted in making the Chinese unanimous about one thing at least—unanimous in a desire to see the end of that occupation and of the exasperating foreign privileges the defence of which makes it necessary.

Shanghai and the Future.

China's submission to the foreigner has always been unwilling. There has never been anything like the Russian invitation to the Variags to come in and rule. Her resentment and resistance is not decreasing, but increasing. A new generation of Chinese has grown up, with enough Western knowledge to resent in a Western manner what any Westerner would feel to be national humiliation. If anything is clear to the observer of the Chinese puzzle it is that a new class is forcing its way to the front. When that happens—even when it uses, as in Russia, the slogans of internationalism—the result is an extraordinary crystallisation of national feeling. We can hold our present privileges and keep up our present occupation in China only against increasing hostility. Increasing hostility would bring about extension of the occupation, when the great distances and poor communications that now protract the Chinese civil war would serve the Chinese in keeping up a perpetual rebellion. We should be spending more than the total turnover of our Chinese trade, and we should have taken upon ourselves responsibility for the Chinese puzzle, the solving of which sooner or later we should have to surrender to the Chinese.

The alternative to this fantastic prospect is complete acceptance of the policy of the British proposals, with all that they imply. We must prevent Shanghai from forcing the Chinese to mistake our gifts for trophies wrested from unwilling hands. We must, by removing the counter-irritant of foreign privilege, force the Chinese to the exclusive consideration of their own problem. We must recognise that while for many years to come China may not be a comfortable place for people without extraterritorial rights it is already a place in which it is unprofitable and will soon be a place in which it will be impossible to retain them. One result of this will be a salutary filtering of foreign settlers, ensuring that for the most part Englishmen in China will be persons who take the trouble to learn Chinese and are consequently not only better fitted to look after themselves in that country but also better fitted for the furtherance of British trade. The Germans lost their extraterritorial rights half a dozen years ago, but the loss has not prevented a marked recovery of German business in China, from a position in which, so far as other foreigners could arrange it, it was dead. There is a Chinese proverb, "A rich man thinks of the future, a poor man of the present." England is rich enough not to "ignore the present inconveniences and difficulties" but to "think of her relations with China in the next century."

Seals Are Removed From Dalbank Agency In Shanghai

On the application of Attorney W. S. Fleming, the seals which were placed on the doors of the Eastern Dalbank (the official Soviet banking institution) by order of the Shanghai Provisional Court July 15, were ordered to be removed August 15 by Judge Liang.

Judge Liang at the same time dismissed a charge which had been brought against Manager Fromberg of the Dalbank of aiding and abetting the Communists with "articles necessary for war". The Court held that the evidence was inconclusive.

Following an explanation of the transactions of the Dalbank with the Central Bank of Hankow, by Manager Fromberg, Mr. Fleming addressed the Court on behalf of his clients, pointing out that a remittance to China from Moscow of a million dollars could not be called a "suspicious circumstance" any more so than the fact that many millions are remitted from Russia to the United States frequently, despite the fact that Russia has no treaty relations with the United States. But China had a treaty with Russia and had even a better right, continued Mr. Fleming, to carry on commercial transactions with Russia than America had.

Far Eastern Olympic Games In Shanhai, Aug. 27—Sept 3.

The Filipino delagation which is to take part in the Eighth Far Eastern Olympic Championship Games to be held in Shanghai from August 27 to September 3, arrived in Shanghai August 16, on the s.s. *Paz*, belonging to a company of which Vicente Madrigal, prominent Filipino, is the head. The *Paz* proceeds from here to other North China ports and will return in time to take the athletes back to their homes.

The Filipino delegation was warmly weclomed at the Customs Jetty, where a big streamer, "Welcome Philippine Delegation" was displayed. Shortly after their arrival they were escorted to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, where Quo Tai-chi in the course of a welcoming speech montioned that among the delegates there might be some who were in one way or another related to the Chinese, and viewed in this respect the meet could hardly be called a competition but a friendly game between two peoples not only related in blood, but who had the still closer bond of geographical proximity.

The delegation from the Philippines is headed by Senator Osias.

Preliminary to the Olympic events there will be Open International Championships in Track and Field, Swimming, Baseball, Basketball and Football.

Razo, one of the Filipino team, in the final tryouts at Manila cleared 6 ft. 0½ in. in the high jump, breaking the Far Eastern record.

China's Economic Future

Reprinted from the Berliner Tageblatt
Translation from the 'Living Age', Boston.

NO one can predict China's political future in the midst of her present uncertainty and chaos, but we can forecast her economic future with considerable assurance. Her independence movement, which in one form or another is sure eventually to succeed, has definite economic objects. The first of these is to liberate the nation from foreign financial and commercial control, to win complete tariff autonomy, and to place the economic direction of the country entirely in the hands of its own people.

The fight for tariff autonomy is an old one. It began long before we heard of the Canton movement. It has been resisted bitterly by the foreign Powers, particularly by England, and—less determinedly—by Japan. The British have shrunk from no subterfuge in their campaign. It explains why they have encouraged the continuance of the likin, or inland tax upon goods transported from one district to another. For such internal duties are levied on Chinese goods only, and not on foreign merchandise. As a resnlt, Chinese matches, for example, which were so cheap in Shanghai that foreign matches could not compete with them, cost so much in the next province, on account of the likin, that they could not compete with foreign matches there. This naturally tended to stifle the native match manufacture even in Shanghai itself. Many other instances might be mentioned of the devices employed to prevent the Chinese from making at home the articles they consume.

One reason why the English have been so active in trying to stifle native competition is that their trade with China, though larger than that of any other nation, has ceased to grow. This was true even before the boycott on British goods. Meanwhile imports from the United States have more than doubled since before the war, and those from Japan have risen rapidly. Moreover, much Japanese capital is being invested in the country.

While England's hostility to tariff autonomy has been consistent and unceasing, that of Japan has been vacillating. For the Japanese have put up factories of their own in China, and they also fear to antagonize the independence movement for broad political reasons. The United States has always championed the policy of an open door and favored China's economic development. For, since the Americans control, as they do, the most modern processes of production, and are able to export capital freely, they are not interested in the business colonization of China. Naturally Soviet Russia has enthusiastically backed China in her effort to secure tariff autonomy, because that may undermine English prosperity.

As soon as the national movement had demonstrated its strength, Japan swung completely around to the American point of view. She fears above all things the appearance of allying herself with the West against the self-determination of the East. This has left the British isolated in their efforts to keep the Chinese from fixing their own cnstoms duties. We may therefore predict with confidence that, irrespective of what party wins in the present civil war, hina will soon have complete tariff independence.

What will the probable effect of this be upon China's industrial evolution? We can hardly gainsay that it will hasten it greatly, It is interesting to compare the growth of the foreign commerce of the three largest Asiatic nations, Japan, India, and China, since the war. This growth has been confined almost entirely to Japan and China. While British India's share in world trade has remained practically stationary, Japan's has nearly doubled, and China's has increased by about one half. England's political control of India, which has always hampered her domestic industrial development, has evidently also stunted her foreign commerce. Japan, who is free from alien restraint, has gone ahead the fastest. China, who is still jndependent politically, stands midway between India and Japan commercially. Let China control her tariffs, and her rate of progress will presumably approximate that of Japan. In this connection we should bear in mind that she is more backward in industrial development at the present time than either Japan or British India. This is shown, among other things, by the number of kilometres of railway in operation on different dates:—

	1890	1913	1920	1922
British India	27,000	55,761	58,459	59,962
China	200	9,854	11,624	11,004

India has almost as much railway mileage as Germany. On the other hand, China's mileage at the present time is only about two fifths that of India thirty-five years ago.

A comparison of industrial employment shows similar differences. Unfortunately, we have no precise statistics on this subject. A Japanese estimate, which is probably the best there is, places the number of industrial employees in China at about five million, of whom perhaps one third are on the pay rolls of large establishments. Relatively to the population, Germany, for example, has from twenty to thirty times as many industrial workers as China; and the value of Japan's foreign trade per capita is about ten times that of China.

In view of China's great territorial extent, any marked acceleration in her economic development will have a decided influence upon world commerce. We can forecast this to some extent by what has happened previously in Asia. The two opposite poles of that continent's economic development hitherto are represented by Japan and China. Japan's capitalist expansion has followed the same course as that of Europe. She has financed herself. To be sure, these are foreign investments in the Island Empire, but their annual amount compared with new investments of native capital is negligible. Japan has never been financially dependent, any more than she has been politically dependent, upon a foreign state. Consequently her economic progress has been determmed exclusively by her own interests. Her tariffs have been designed to protect manufactures and encourage domestic industry. As soon as she was able to manufacture her own factory equipment she did so. With the development of modern industry at home her foreign trade has multiplied.

In India the course of events has been entirely different. The English have exported to India not only their manufactures but also their capital. The railways of that country are not owned by natives; they were built with British loans, by British contractors, from British materials. India's heavy indebtedness to Great Britain reveals itself to-day in her balance of trade. While Japan's exports and imports over a long period of years—abnormal eonditions have upset the equilibrium since the war—are about the same, India has always exported much more than she has imported. She has been forced to do so in order to pay her annual interest bill to England. The English, as the political and financial masters of the country, have directed its development to their own advantage. They have, indeed, tried to organize the country on a capitalist basis, but without local manufactures. In fact, they have discouraged such manufactures by every means in their power. After destroying the native textile industry, they did not for many years erect spinning mills in India itself, but supplied that country with goods from Lancashire. It was not until shortly before the outbreak of the war that this situation began slowly to change, and local factories were erected here and there. Naturally they grew rapidly during the war. Lancashire spinners are now feeling the result. They have not only lost many of their former customers in India, but they realize that, with her cheaper labor, her favorable geographical situation, and her local raw materials, India may eventually drive them out of other Asiatic markets.

China's evolution as a manufacturing nation will probably follow more closely that of Japan. It is significant that even to-day a far larger fraction of the industrial capital employed in that country is owned by natives than is the case in India. This will undoubtedly be increasingly true as time goes on. While during the period of rapid expansion which we may reasonably anticipate as soon as her political horizon clears up she will doubtless import large amounts of capital, her people will make every effort to escape from their dependence upon outside funds as soon as possible, Moreover, a politically autonomous China will certainly pursue the same policy of encouraging local manufactures that Japan has followed in the past.

This new situation will naturally affect the country's foreign trade. The government will discourage imported manufactures in order to favor domestic industries. On the other hand, it will facilitate the importation of factory machinery and other instruments of production. England cannot resist this tendency, because she will stand alone. The United States and Japan may view it with favor, each for a different motive. America is not vitally interested in the particular aspect of her China market that will be thus affected, because China takes only a small fraction of her total exports. The Japanese are primarily interested in seeing China a strong nation. They are trying to win her favor because they count upon her industrial progress to broaden rather than to narrow their Chinese market. About one fifth of Japan's exports already go to China. She will not imperil this market by antagonizing its people.

We may expect, therefore, that the present struggle in China, which has become a fight for economic as well as political emancipation, will eventually accelerate her industrial development. She will do all in her power to produce at home the manufactures her people consume; she will buy freely abroad for the time being the machinery she requires; and she will favor in her trade relations the countries that stand for the open door. Germany's interests ally her with the United States and Japan at this point.

China is very rich in industrial raw materials. Many geologists believe that her coal resources are equal to those of

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Present Tendencies in British Politics

(This article, which is of particular interest in China owing to the present English Conservative Party's policy in this part of the world, was written by Mr. Harold J. Laski and appeared in the New Republic, New York, for July 13. Mr. Laski, the writer of the article, is a member of the faculty of the University of London and author of books and articles dealing with political subjects.)

THE signs are accumulating on every hand that, below the surface, great changes are taking place in English politics. If the imediate mood seems one of dullness and even indifference, it is worth remembering that a similar atmosphere existed before the spectacular general election of 1906, when the Liberal party obtained the largest majority in its history. At that time there was virtually an agreement between Liberals and the then nascent Labor party; today, they seem in relentless opposition to one another. But I shall give reasons for supposing that the next general election, especially if it be postponed for another eighteen months, may bring with it a new alignment of forces.

II

The central point in the new atmosphere is of course, provided by the government. When Mr. Baldwin came into office, he was the apostle—I believe the sincerely convinced apostle—of industrial peace. He stood for a reaffirmation of Tory Democracy as typified by Disraeli's "Sybil." He had great charm, and he was a sufficiently halting speaker to convince many—since the English, as a rule, think an orator is necessarily insincere—that he would carry out his program. He was supported by a considerable group in his party, and especially by the younger members. It even seemed, for a time, that he would make Toryism a faith to the left of Liberal doctrine.

The general strike of 1926 changed all that. It revived in the Tory party all its sense of hatred for trade-unions, government interference, social legislation. It enabled those who loathed the policy of Locarno to revive all their distrust of Russia in England, India, China, the Balkans, and to restore to its old-time efficacy the sacred doctrine of the hidden hand. The general strike came from Russia; the volume of unemployment remained high because of Russia; Russia dictated the dismissal of Mr. Hodges from the International Miners' Federation; Russia fomented disturbance in India and China. The Cabinet, and especially those pinchbeck Mussolinis, Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, was won over to the notions: (a) that there must be strong legislation to teach the trade-unions their proper place; and (b) the poisonous contamination of Russia must be removed from the body politic. Both of these aroused a yelp of joy from the Tories as a whole. Against the first, Mr. Baldwin and Sir A. Steel-Maitland struggled rather feebly in the Cabinet; against the second, Sir A. Chamberlain made a series of protests and then, after the spectacular and incredibly foolish raid on the Trade Delegation by his colleague, the Home Secretary—gave way. The Trade Union and Trades Disputes Bill, more commonly known as "the blackleg's Charter," is now well on its way (by use of a drastic closure) to the statute-book; and all official relations with Russia have been severed.

What does it mean? In my own judgment, the change here described cannot be interpreted except upon the assumption that Mr. Baldwin has been taken prisoner by the Die-Hards, and that the Tories will, henceforth, be a party of deliberate reaction. The causes of this change in the Tory attitude are by no means simple to diagnose. In part the general strike has heightened in them that sense of their own identity with the whole community which always leads Torying, sooner or later, to coercion. They want to make the world safe for the big business man who sees his position jeopardized by the growth of labor; and they count on the support of the timid and the genteel to effect their purpose. In part, also, they are genuinely afraid of Bolshevism; and anyone who wants to grasp the essentials of the Tory mind here cannot do better than re-read Burke's "Letters on a Regicide Peace," which exactly expresses their attitude. In part, too, they have an uneasy feeling that the democracy is getting above itself and that—witness Mr. Churchill's elaborate eulogies—something of the Mussolini touch would do no harm. There has never been a time in my own memory when the Tory press in general has been such a shriek of hate against Labor; and hate is always the eldest child of fear. Toryism has to choose between a policy of concession and a policy of repression; it has—despite Mr. Baldwin—chosen the latter. It has become reactionary at home—witness the Trade Union Bill, the attack on local government, the refusal to ratify the forty-eight-hours convention, the stagnation of educational policy—and imperialistic abroad—witness the breakdown of relations with Russia, the Chinese policy, the new threat of interference in Egypt, the ill-will towards disarmament. The Tories are like men in a frenzy, determined to fight for their property whatever the cost of conflict.

III

Superficially, Liberal reunion reigns, and the party has gained two seats—one at the expense of Labor—and held one more. But upon the degree of its unity, several things are to be said. In the division lobby of the House of Commons it is hopelessly divided. Some Liberals vote invariably with the government; others, as invariably, vote against it; others never vote at all. On the Trade Union Bill, Mr. Lloyd-George is one of the government's most powerful critics, and Sir John Simon probably its most useful supporter—though the latter is careful not to vote. In the country, there is, I think, a real, though limited, Liberal revival. But it must be noted that in each election they have contested, and even in those they have won, the Labor vote has steadily mounted, and, as a rule, in greater proportion than the Liberal vote. I see no reason to suppose that they are likely, in the next few years, to be more than a smaller Irish party, sixty to seventy strong. But, in that event, they may be an influence, as I shall point out, of immense weight.

IV

There is not much new to say of the Labor party. Its strength in the country grows slowly but quite steadily. The Trade Union Bill has given it a real rallying-cry; and when that bill begins to operate and working-men go to prison under its clauses, there will be a land-slide in its direction. It still suffers from being a dull party, without—apart from Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden—any natural front-bench figures. It has not thrown up in the present House any young men whose quality is suggestive for the future. It does not work hard enough in the House, or use its outside experts sufficiently. But it is brilliantly organized in the country; its volunteers show no signs of decay in the degree of their service. And it has the urgent ardor of men who believe that they are in sight of power.

V

What, in fact, will happen? There are three prevailing views. The Tories think that they will win the next election: (a) because the country is sick of strikes, (b) because it loathes Bolshevism, and (c) because the five million new voters are predominantly Tory. I find very few to agree with this view. A distinguished Conservative prophesied to me the other day that his party would lose all the thickly-populated industrial districts as a result of the Trade Union Bill. He thought the new women voters mainly progressive; and he saw no popular issue on which Mr. Baldwin could hope to get a majority.

A leading Labor politician, who is as shrewd a judge as I know, is confident of an independent Labor majority. The people, he thinks, are so sick of this government that there will be a land-slide against it if it stays in office for another eighteen months. I pressed him upon the admitted difficulty of capturing the countryside for Labor. He thought that was coming more quickly than was generally realized, and that twenty rural seats would meet Labor's immediate requiremedts. He insisted further that this is an age of great electoral turn-overs, and that the Liberals would fail because the people wanted to choose a government.

The most commonly held view—and the one I myself share—is that Labor and Liberals together will have a majority. What is to happen then is a matter on which views diverge. Some Labor people—notably the I. L. P.—are for individualism *a l'outrance*. They will not negotiate with the Liberals on any terms or for any purposes. Others take the view that an independent Labor majority is at least a decade distant. We cannot afford to leave the Tories in power for that length of time. We must, therefore, approach the Liberals for a government negotiated on the basis of an agreed program of measures, e. g., the nationalization of the mines, an advanced educational program, higher taxation of large incomes, vastly greater death duties, etc. The Liberals will either accept this, in which case they will lose their separate identity and become a fragment of the Labor party; or reject it, in which case Labor will take office without them, in the certainty that Liberalism would die at the next general election

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all the rest of the world. After a period of transition, therefore, she will have brought her iron and steel industries to a point where she can supply her own machinery of production. When that is accomplished, her trade with the United States, England, Japan, and Germany will come to resemble closely the existing commerce between those four nations. But in view of China's vast territorial extent and enormous population, the transitional period will doubtless be a long one. When it is ended the world will be the richer by a great new centre of production, though the older industrial countries may have lost certain of their present markets.

The main exponent of this theory is, I believe, Mr. Snowden; but I have been amazed at the volume of support there is behind it, often from the most unexpected quarters.

It is, I think, an over-simple theory. It assumes that an agreement with the Liberals is possible on terms that will be acceptable to Labor; and it assumes that a Liberal-Labor agreement could be made without splitting the Labor party. On the first head, it is worth noting that every Liberal leader of note is opposed to the nationalization of the mines; that some would oppose the repeal of the Trade Union Act; that others would oppose higher taxation. The danger of this view is that the emergent program on any possible basis would be so thin that it would be useless to most Labor people, so drastic that Liberals in the country would go over to Conservatism in increasing numbers. On the second head, I have no doubt at all that an alliance with Liberals would cause a revolt in the Labor ranks, Some would join the Communist party; others would leave politics altogether; others, again, would refuse more than a very general support to a government so formed. The stimulus to communism would, I am convinced, be enormous. Thousands of Labor supporters would take the view that the parliamentary machine ground Labor M. P.'s into the same mold as those they were sent to Westminster to destroy.

VI

What, then, is the outlook? We shall have something like eighteen more months of Tory stagnation. If this is crowned by the repeal of the Rent Restriction Act—the protection of every person with less than three thousand dollars income—and the reform the of House of Lords, before the general election of 1929, I believe there will be a serious revolutionary movement in England inside of ten years. For a reformed House of Lords means, and can only mean, a capitalist system impervious to the will of the political electorate.

If, as is more likely, we merely have stagnation, I believe the situation of 1923-4 will be repeated with a Labor party of 250 and a Liberal party of sixty to seventy. While I offer no expression upon the wisdom of the step, I believe that will mean a Labor-Liberal Cabinet in which the Liberals have three or four seats (e. g., Mr. Lloyd-George as Minister for Agriculture), and Labor the control of the program. The legislation will then be an advanced edition of socialized liberalism of the old Asquith government. If it meets with opposition from the House of Lords, that chamber would then be revised towards the Norwegian model. There would be a definite growth of communism, and, in the Conservative ranks, Fascism. Politics would be confused and ill-tempered, and there would be an increasing tendency to replace the party system by groups, as on the continent. Thereafter, I believe again that the growth of revolutionary sentiment would be inevitable.

Underlying my analysis are two assumptions, both of which require a word. The necessities of the English situation require economic reorganization. It is, historically, at least dubious whether parliamentary institutions are capable of making that transformation successfully. Their success has been in the direction of conslidating after a revolution—of bringing political liberty rather than abandoning economic privilege. Their success, moreover, demands an atmosphere of concession in public life which is increasingly rare in England. In the nineteenth century, concession was easy because the margins within which concession was possible were so wide. That is not the case today. The concesssions which are elementary cut at the root of the power held by the property-owning classes. I know of no instance where such a class has acquiesced in its own supersession.

Secondly, there is the assumption that the Tories, like the Communists, would fight for their position. Like many other observers, I am impressed by the accumulating evidence that, in 1913-4, the Tory party made the Army a branch of itself. The diaries of Colonel Repington and Sir Henry Wilson afford ample evidence that the higher command in 1914 was steeped in disloyalty and treason and encouraged thereto by the leaders of the Tory party. That temper has not changed; and I believe that men like Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead would appeal to it again without hesitation. In this connection, the delicate problem of the monarchy is important; and the Tory attitude to monarchy and to its possible political use must not be overlooked.

I add one final remark. These are comfortless and even gloomy speculations. I think the situation calls for them. The prospect is rapidly becoming one where in the "ignorant desire" for change, and "ignorant hostility" to it, the still. Small voice of reason has little chance of making itself heard. Its best chance is that it should state clearly and simply the prospects opened up by the new Tory policy. And if it be dismissed as Cassandra, it can only reply that Cassandra's prophecies came true.

London. HAROLD J. LASKI.

Tsing Hua Students Proceed to U. S. A.

A joint reception under the auspices of the American University Club, Association of American University Women, Shanghai Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Nanyang University, Chi Siu Girls School, Kwang Hwa University, Chinan University, Fuh Tan University, Chi Tse University, and the World's Chinese Students's Federation, in honor of the Tsing Hwa and other students proceeding to the U. S. A. on the s. s. *President Jackson* August 19, was held Sunday afternoon, August 14, at the home of Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following is a list of the Tsing Hwa students who are proceeding entoute to the U. S. A. arranged according to the courses they will pursue:

Agriculture	
Cheng, Chun Ch'uan	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Hsu, Tseng-Ying	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Loh, Ta-Ching	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Art	
Tang, Liang	California School of Arts & Crafts, Oakland, Cal.
Business & Economics	
Chang, Chi Hsien	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. Wis.
Ch'en, Yang-Yi	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Fang, Tsung-Han	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. Wis.
Feng, Yukon	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Ha, Harris W.	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Ho, Tsu I	Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Hsiung, Da-Chun	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Hsu, Francis T.	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Kao, Wen Yuan	Univ., of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lee, Hsien-Ling	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Li, Mo Chun	Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.
Miao, Ching-tien	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Shaw, Albert T. H.	Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Shen, Victor	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Ting, Leonard G.	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.
Tsai, Deane Shergene	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Tsao, Alexander Hsi-wu	Univ. of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Tseng, Chi-Tnng	Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Tsung, Tzu Ta'o	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Wang, Huapin Pearson	Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.
Wang, Ping Nan	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Yeh, Thomas En-chien	Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.
Young Reinsel C.	Northwestern, Evanston, Ill.
Chemistry	
Chow, Bacon Field	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Ting, Hsu Huai	Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.
Education	
Chai, Ch'u	Stanfold Univ., California
Liu, Hsing-Chin	Stanfold Univ., California
Wen, Lien-Chung	Stanford Univ., California
Engineering	
He, Ying-Chu	Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.
Engineering, Chemical	
Feng, Tsan-Chou	Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.
Koo, Eugene C.	Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.
Engineering, Civil	
Huang, Hsueh-Shih	Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.
Liu, Shu-Chun	Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
Su, Frank Kai-Ming	Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
Engineering, Electrical	
Huang, Pien-Ch'un	Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind.
History	
Kuo, Po-Yu	Lawrence Coll., New Haven, Conn.
Lu, K'un-I	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Journalism	
Lu, Albert Tung Ping	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Literature	
Chu, Hsiang	Lawrence Coll., Appleton, Wis.
Huang, Ku	Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.
Liu, Wu-chi	Lawrence Coll., Appleton, Wis.
Mathematics	
Tseng, Yuan-Yung	Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Medicine	
Lo, Wen-Ch'ing	Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.
Tu, Chia-Ching	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.
Tyau, Philip Y. F.	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.
Military Science	
Huang, Jui Yun	Cidatel, Charleston, S. C.
Li, Fa-Huan	Cidatel, Charleston, S. C.
Philosophy	
Jen, Tai	Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.

Political Science	
Chu Dauphin	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Hsiang, Lirren J.	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Lee, Wie-Kuo	Univ. California, Berkeley, Cal.
Tsui, Chung-Hsiu	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Wang, Sherman R.	Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
Sociology	
Lin, Edward H.	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Pao, Hua Kuo	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Veterinary Medicine	
Teng, Ch'un-Lin	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Chang Tso-lin, the Ladies' Man

Farm the Chicago Tribune

Equal rights ladies who know good showmanship went to the Black Hills to interest President Coolidge in the cause of égalité for women in everything everywhere in the United States. Mr. Coolidge might be available for such conference almost any time when he is not on a vacation and is in Washington, but it is conceivable that it was more irritating to crash the gate of a vacation lodge and consequently better publicity.

The militant suffragets of London found that the best promotion was in certain courses which seemed unreasonable and reprehensible, such as sticking umbrellas through valuable paintings, gassing the houses of parliament with noxious bombs, putting explosives in the coal supply and knocking cabinet hats down over ministerial ears. They got more by being generally disagreeable than by trying to be unanswerably persuasive.

It is not to be said flat that Mr. Coolidge was bored sick to receive these ladies although it may expose him to a visit from ladies opposed to égalité and thus run him into a large summer hearing argument pro and con. Some women want to retain laws particularly favoring women in many ways of life, in industry, in marriage and in other contacts. They also have good arguments.

Normal American male citizens are confessedly at a loss to understand what the égalitarians want. They have the barber shops and the Police Gazette, can have their necks shaved, wear anything or nothing, collect alimony or leave it alone, shoot their husbands or give them away, put their feet on the seats in the smoking car and stand up in any street car filled with men, if they manage to get on at all. They are entitled to government poisoned gin, cigarets and ring side seats and freedom to drive an automobile anywhere they want to in any traffic.

It seems to be the complete life but there obviously is a jack. If the arrangements could be made we think the égalitarians ought to take the war lord of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, along to call on Mr. Coolidge. It has just been disclosed by John Powell, *The Tribune* correspondent in Shanghai, that United States Senator Hiram Binghem of Connecticut saved the life of Mme. Borodin when he was in Peking. The lady, the wife of Michael Borodin, the Russian Red adviser of the radical Chinese revolutionaries, was captured with three Russian agents and Chang was going to shoot her. Senator Bingham visited him and told him he would be regarded as a barbarian if he did it.

Chang was annoyed but he said: "If that is the way you westerners feel about women I won't shoot her. It always puzzled me why westerners were so foolish about their women."

The égalitarian ladies will recognize Chang as an intelligent, fair minded man, yielding reluctantly to other people's prejudices, and they probably will see to it that Senator Bingham is not reelected. He is an old fogy.

Brooklyn Editor On Visit to Shanghai

H. V. Kaltenborn, associate editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* is at present in Shanghai, having just come up from Manila and Hongkong. He will later proceed to North China. Mr. Kaltenborn has a B. A. degree from Harvard and previous to his long newspaper experience had been a salesman in France, was secretary of the Harvard-Berlin Professional Exchange in Berlin, and a private tutor in the family of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Kaltenborn has been with the *Eagle* since 1910, and is preparing a series of articles for his paper on conditions in the Far East. Mr. Kaltenborn has for the past several years made it a point to spend several months abroad and has contributed articles to the *Eagle* based on material gathered during such journeys. He has written on conditions in Europe, the Near East, Turkey and South America. This is his first visit to the Far East.

Tariff Autonomy and Likin Abolition *

BY T. K. CHING,

Director, Board of Customs Administration, The Ministry of Finance

THE abolition of *likin* and the granting of tariff autonomy have long been topics of public acclamation. Due to the corruption of the past governments, and restrictions put upon China by the terms of unequal treaties, both ends have so long failed of realization. They are the real causes of the impoverished conditions of the people, and the insufficiency of public revenue. With Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Ministry of Finance sincerely believes that the conditions of the people cannot be improved without the abolition of *likin* and that the economic development of the nation cannot be at its best without an autonomous tariff. These fundamental problems of Chinese finances are deemed by the Ministry to be of such importance that, in spite of the strain put upon the Ministry by military affairs, a Tariff Autonomy Commission was organized last month, to deliberate and decide upon important questions of the tariff administration, and to draft one Law on the Abolition of *likin* and another on Import Duties. The history and work of this Commission, I presume, are of interest to the commercial public. The Ministry has asked me to make a report before you, which I will presently undertake; we hope, besides, that the members of this Chamber will give freely their opinions, or even their grievances, if any, so that the governmental policy may not wander far from the wishes and desires of the people. Acting as the Director of the Board of Customs Administration, I shall, under the direction of the Ministry and the Tariff Autonomy Commission, do whatever is in my power to foster the young Chinese industries and to get rid of the obnoxious taxes and miscellaneous levies, so that the people may, in the long run, become better off. Our attempts, I hope, shall be further strengthened by your active support, which the government deems invaluable.

The trend of governmental policies of all nations during the recent years is towards complete freedom in domestic commerce and towards protection in tariff. The existing systems of our country are in direct opposition to this trend. No protection and encouragements are accorded to the domestic industries, insignificant as these industries are; nay, everything is done to hamper their free development. *Likin* stations and substations, which are obstacles to domestic commerce, are found everywhere. To take two well known examples: in Kiangsu, from Su-Chien Hsien on the Upper Canal, to Chinkiang, a distance of only 600 *li*, (200 miles) there are, along the water route, 19 *likin* stations and native customs barriers in all; from Wei-Whai in Honan to Tientsin, the Wei River passes through Honan, Shantung, and Chili, and there are more than 10 stations on the way. This vexatious system of internal taxation is responsible, aside from political corruption, for the economic backwardness of the nation. This fact was quite well known to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who strongly advocated the abolition of *likin*.† This view is also partaken by the present authorities of the Ministry. Mr. Koo, the Minister of Finance, has declared, at a meeting of the Financial Conference recently held in Nanking, that *likin* is to be abolished under any circumstances, regardless of whether any substitute revenue can or cannot be found in its place The reason why such a strong attitude is taken is apparent: for in it lies the key for the solution of the Chinese financial puzzles. For the sake of Kuo-Ming, of the nation, and of the indestructible spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that is ever prevailing, we must fight bravely on.

That *likin* should be abolished is the concurrence of opinion; it is unexceptionable. But it is no less important, and its propriety no less certain, that the existing tariff rates should be revised, so as to raise sufficient revenue for the government and to afford some protection to the budding manufactures. In order to accomplish this end, a complete revision of the existing unequal treaties between China and other Powers, regarding the question of Maritime Customs, is necessary. Ever since the Opium War, almost all treaties and commercial agreements concluded between China and some other nation are made at the expenses of Chinese sovereignty and rights. Invariably they contain provisions restrictive in nature, and incompatible and not conducive to the healthy and natural development of the economic system of the nation. In the treaties and agreements concluded by China and other nations during the last eighty years, we find the following:

**Extracts from a speech delivered before the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce on July 9,1927*

†Min-Sen Doctrine, Lectures 4.

(1) Those treaties which deprived the nation of the power to legislate its own tariff regulations. Belonging to this are the Treaty of Nanking of 1824 and the subsequent Commercial Agreement and Tariff Regulations of 1843. These treaties deprived the nation of the right to declare a General Tariff. The system of Conventional Tariff is not necessarily bad; but, because of the military weakness and political instability of the nation, this adherence to the Conventional principle has rendered a change of tariff policy, or even a revision of tariff rates, difficult or even impossible.

(2) Those treaty provisions which deprived the nation of the privilege of receiving "the most favored nation" treatment from other nations. The Treaty of Nanking, concluded in 1842, provided for a "most favored nation" treatment of Great Britain by China; but nowhere in that treaty, or in other treaties, was China reciprocated with the same privilege. This one-sided provision has been repeated in almost every treaty concluded by China with other nations. It renders a revision of these self-same treaties an absolute necessity.

(3) Those treaties which deprived the nation of the right to administer its own customs. These include the Agreement on the Organization of the Shanghai Customs Administration, signed in 1854 by the Shanghai Taotai and the consuls of Great Britain, the United States and France, which provided for a mixed staff of administrators; the Commercial Agreement of 1859, providing for appointment of Britishers to assist in the Customs Administration; and the agreement reached by the British Minister and the Tsungli Yamen in 1896, providing that a Britisher should be appointed as the Chief Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs as long as Great Britain led other nations in the volume of China trade.

(4) Those treaties which deprived the nation of the right to adjust its internal taxation. Strict restrictions were put upon the governmental power to adjust its internal taxation, by provisions like those regarding the commuted "transit dues", as in the Treaty of Tientsin, Article XXVIII, and the commercial Agreement, Article VII; or those regarding treaty port regulations, as in the Shimonoseki Treaty, Article VI, Section 4, and Article XII. These treaty provisions freed the foreigners from the vexatious burden of *likin* which was imposed with merciless severity on Chinese traders. It is needless to say that this suicidal policy must be changed.

(5) Those treaties which deprived the nation of the power of treaty revision. Article XXVII of the Sino-British Tientsin Treaty provided that the treaty could not be revised until ten years had elapsed, notice being given six months before the term was to expire; and, if notice for revision was not duly given, the terms of the treaty were to be effective for ten years more; and so on. Like provisions may be found in other treaties. This restriction to the power of the Chinese government to effect revisions was a further instrument of oppression in the hands of the foreign Powers. No concrete gain had ever been made by China through revision of the existing treaties. The revision of the list of commodity prices in 1918 and 1922 did not affect the main provisions of the treaties. What China obtained at the Washington Conference was only a small increase in the tariff rates, which did not come into force until some five years later. Nothing significant has ever come out of the Tariff Conference of 1925. All these are concrete proofs of the inadvisability of the system of Conventional Tariff.

(6) The agreement which deprived the nation of the freedom of depositing tariff proceeds in Chinese banks. This grows out of emergency practices and it has no treaty basis whatsoever. Because of the turmoil the country was thrown into by the Revolution of 1911, the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs was requested by the Peking Ministry of Finance, as an emergency measure, to bank the proceeds from tariff at his discretion. This emergency right the Inspector General has so far declined to relinquish, despite repeated protests by the Chinese government and the Chinese banking circles.

These are only a few of the numerous grievances that may be counted against the treaties.

Capt. Wm. P. Erwin of Dallas, Tex., Will Fly Around World Via Shanghai

According to a *Rengo* agency dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* for August 2, Capt. William P. Erwin of Dallas, Tex., has announced an around-the-world flight from Dallas, Tex. to Japan and then to Shanghai, Hongkong, Bombay, Bagdad, Paris, Lisbon and then back to the United States by way of the Azores. In addition to this flight, Frank Phillips, another American airman of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has announced a flight from San Francisco, via Honolulu to Tokyo. The starting time has not yet been announced for either flight.

Soda In The Far-East

(Concluded from last week)

The natural soda of the Barga region is of very fine quality, some lakes yielding a nearly pure product. Generally, the Barga natural soda contains more sodium carbonate than the British and Californian crystalline soda imported to the Far East. An analysis made in the laboratory of the Chinese Eastern Railway shows the following comparative percentage of sodium carbonate and Glauber's salt, (sodium sulphate) in the Manchurian and foreign imported soda:

Table 3.

	Manchurian soda		Imported crystalline soda	
	Evaporated	Natural	British.	Californian.
Sodium carbonate	38,9	28,9	20,0	32,0
Glauber's salt	6,1	11,9	17,4	11,0
Water	54,5	58,2	62,2	54,0

The raw product as well as the evaporated soda from the Barga lakes contains from 6 to 12 per cent of Glauber's salt, which is the reason why the Chinese, with their primitive methods of exploitation, can not manufacture a good marketable quality of soda, suitable for food. Even the simplest methods of calcination are not as yet known to the native soda-producers.

The soda contents of the water of the Barga lakes is far from being uniform. The water of the actually worked Lake of Chassun-Nor contains but 4,9 per cent of soda, but there are known in the same region a great number of lakes the soda contents of the water of which is up to 11,5 per cent. According to the analysis made in 1921 by the laboratory of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the southern group of the Barga lakes consists of three kinds of lakes: soda lakes, salt lakes and medium lakes, with the following contents of the water:

Table. 4

Substances.	Soda lake	Salt lake	Medium lake
Suspended substances	0,0	0,038	0,1308 grm.
Ditto, after calcination ..	0,0	0,0324	0,1173 „
Solid sediment per 100 ltr	411,58	91,68	15,3532 „
Ditto, after calcination ..	394,96	89,48	14,613 „
Glauber's salt	71,009	20,31	3,452 „
Sodium carbonate.....	115,14	48,868	6,059 „
Sodium chlorate	213,13	20,654	5,608 „
Other salts.....	absence		

There are, at present, in Barga only two natural soda lakes which have been exploited by the Chinese since 1919, namely these of Chassun-Nor and Bain-Tsagan-Nor, both situated south of Hailar. This industry is entirely in Chinese hands and the methods of production are most primitive. The actual production from these two lakes within the past few years has been estimated at 8,000 tons a year, all sold at Hailar.

In the Tsitsikar region natural soda lakes are confined to the valley of the Nonni River, in the region situated east of the town of Tsitsikar, between the railway line and the river, in the proximity of stations Lamatientze, Siaohetze and Sartu. The production of soda in the Tsitsikar region dates much further back than in the Barga region. There are actually found over 50 small native refineries of soda, producing an aggregate of not less than 10,000 tons of soda a year. Methods of production are as primitive as in Barga. The major portion of the soda produced in that region is marketed at Tsitsikar for local consumption.

The foregoing figures relating to Heilungkiang province correspond to the data of the Peking Geological Survey, which estimated the total production of soda, in 1925, in Heilungkiang at 18,000 metric tons, valued at Hk Tls 38.—per ton.

In the Fuyu (Bodune) region (the town of Bodune on the Upper Sungary River is actually known under the name of Fuyuhsien) work of small importance has been carried on since long ago from a few natural soda lakes found west of the town of Fuyu. The actual annual production hardly exceeds 850 tons a year and goes to local consumption.

Thus, the actual total production of soda in North Manchuria may be quite conservatively estimated at about 18,850 tons a year, consumed almost totally by the native population.

The town of Harbin and the Russian population of the railway zone consume imported soda only. It is noteworthy that, while Manchuria is rich in soda, it is possible to purchase at Harbin only the British imported "Magadi (African) soda, which is decidedly of a lower quality than the local soda. The imports of soda into North Manchuria average annually approximately about 2,000 tons. With quantity added to the local production, we are able to place the total consumption of soda in North Manchuria at about 20,000 tons a year.

Locally manufactured soda is sold at Harbin in rather insignificant quantities only. According to the Bulletin of the Harbin Chamber of Commerce local soda was sold at Harbin,

in 1925, at Mex. $36 per ton for crude "black" soda, and Mex. $61,12 per ton for white crystalline soda. Imported caustic sode usually was sold, in 1925, from Gold Yen. 152 to Gold Yen 183 per ton.

The greatest obstacle to the development of the native soda industry, even in the form it actually exists, is the high cost of railway transportation. At the present time, almost the whole of the output of locally manufac tured soda is sold only at Hailar and Tsitsikar. Only a small quantity of local soda is marketed at Harbin, being transported to this town in Chinese carts moving close to the railway track.

In 1924, there was under consideration a scheme to build a modernly equipped soda plant at Hailar, with an annual capacity of 16,000 tons. A detailed study of that proposition has shown the possibility of manufacturing soda ash at a cost-price of from Gold Yen 24 to Gold Yen 30 per ton franco Hailar plant.

III.

South Manchuria

In the Province of Mukden natural soda lakes are found in the Special Area of Taochangtao, recently incorporated into Mukden Province. The most important lakes are those of Tapussu and Polishan, where a few Chinese companies are working soda on a small scale. The Lake of Tapussu is situated in the Cherim League, and the Lake of Polishan is one of the large group of natural soda lakes situated in the uppers of the Hsi-Liao-He River. No exact figures are available as to the actual total output of soda annually transported to railway stations for further shipment to the port of Yingkow.

The Japanese have already been studying the Polisan and Tapussu lakes, and they have reported more favorable conditions for development of the soda industry prevailing in the region of the Polishan group. Nothing, however, has ever been undertaken to further the existing industry, and it is known that neither the Tapussu nor the Polishan group of lakes offer anything similar to the wealth in soda in the Barga region.

In addition to natural soda, South Manchuria has the possibility to manufacture soda from sea-salt, which is obtainable in sufficient quantities from the sea-salt fields in the Liaotung Peninsula. Particulars about this item the reader will find a little further on in a special paragraph.

IV.

China Proper

Although China does not as yet possess any developed chemical industry for which soda ash is generally an indispensible product, the soda consumption of China is, however, rather considerable owing to the enormous number of the population. Taking into consideration all the British imports of soda, Mongolian imports, and native production, China is estimated to consume, according to Japanese information, about 200,000 tons a year. Dr. Wang Won Hao, Director of the Peking Geological Survey, is inclined to believe that China's consumption of soda is not less than that of Japan proper, viz,-140,000 tons, but the author is in favor of the Japanese estimate which would appear to be more accurate. Soda consumption in China is increasing to a great extent every year, and, in particular, the demand for high-grade soda is growing. Even, as in Japan, the entire imports of foreign soda ash into China are monopolized by a few British firms, and the question of soda is becoming for China not less acute than it is for Japan.

The actual British imports of soda into China are over 60,000 tons a year, as for instance, 61,771 metric tons in 1924. Not a small quantity of soda of low-grade quality is annually brought into China from Inner Mongolia.

China has two permanent sources of materials for the manufacture of soda, her sea-salt fields on the shores of the Yellow Sea and of the Golf of Chihli, which could easily spare, with rational methods of exploitation, something like 400,000 tons of edible salt per year, from which quantity could be manufactured, by the ammonia method, about 200,000 tons of soda. Until now, however, nothing has been done in this respect.

The second source of raw material for the soda industry is natural soda found in abundance, besides North Manchuria, in a number of provinces of China as, for instance, in Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Jehol and Chahar-Kalgan Special Administrative Areas in Inner Mongolia. Both these sources of soda raw materials are large enough to enable China to develop her own soda industry to the extent that all soda required for home consumption may be produced, but up to now nothing has been done in this respect.

Lack of capital and initiative are the principal causes which have prevented the development of a modern soda industry in China. As the matter now stands, the Chinese employ the most primitive methods of production of soda, and the product obtained is of such low quality, often being brown in color, that it is not suitable for use in food, and is sold in the market under the name of "block" soda. Nothing is produced in China to compete with the imported British soda.

No special attention has ever been paid in China to the soda industry generally and to the possibility of modernizing it. Up till the present time, it has been possible to collect but little information on the real soda output in China. The data obtained from official sources are too scanty and incomplete to enable one to form even any approximate idea. The sea-salt fields of China have never been used for the production of soda, and no plans have been advanced for doing that. The only scheme in existence is a quite recent Japanese scheme to use the salt-fields of the Kwantung Leased Territory for the manufacture of soda ash. The soda actually produced in China comes exclusively from her natural soda lakes found in the following provinces:

Table 5.

Provinces.	Principal districts of production.
1. Kansu	Ninghsia.
2. Shensi	Shenmu.
3. Shansi	Several districts.
4. Chahar	Chenglangchi.
5. Jehol	Several districts.
6. Mukden	Taochangtao.
7. Heilungkiang	
8. Kirin	As described above.

The province of Shansi produces annually, on the average, from 12,000 to 14,000 tons of soda, of which from 8,000 to 9,000 tons are refined product.

The provinces of Shensi and Kansu abound in natural soda lakes, and considerable quantities of crude soda are manufactured there and sold in the interior of China. In these two provinces, however, the soda industry is still in an embryonic state. It is estimated that in Shensi and Kansu provinces the output of soda amounts to something like 15,000-16,000 tons a year. Thus, in the foregoing mentioned provinces of China Proper alone are produced annually about 30,000 metric tons of soda.

An American expert on soda, who about five years ago investigated the conditions of China's soda industry, expressed the belief that the founding of two modernly equipped soda factories, one at Kalgan, and another in Shensi or Kansu would secure enough soda for the entire consumption in China.

V.

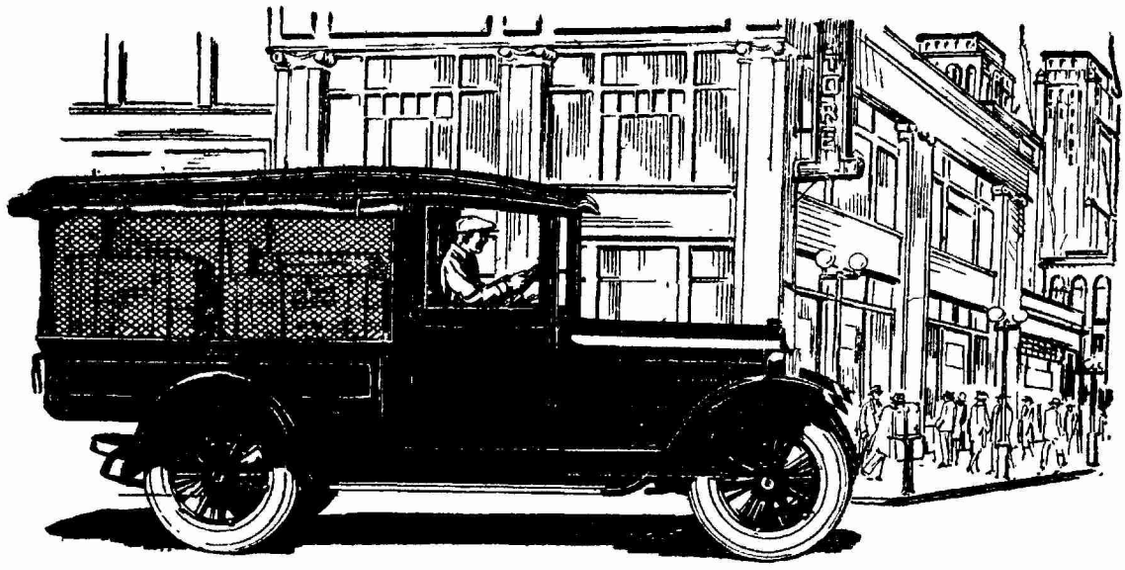
Inner and Outer Mongolia

Natural soda and salt lakes are often met with in Inner as well as in Outer Mongolia. Very little detailed information is available on the commercial significance of the natural soda resources of Outer Mongolia, but it is well enough known that the numerous groups of natural soda lakes found in Inner Mongolia in proximity with the Chinese frontier are of great commercial importance. They offer a vast field of exploitation, from the points of view of amounts obtainable and quality.

Exports of soda from Mongolia to China and Siberia have always been not an insignificant item in the Mongolian trade, but very little attention has ever been paid to the development of this trade, and, as a rule, the official Customs statistics very seldom mention details therof. It is known, for instance, that not a small quantity of soda enters Russian Zabaikalia from the neighbouring regions of Outer Mongolia, but we have never been able to find any mention of it in the Russian Customs reports. About as unsatisfactory is the state of things with respect to the Chinese frontier. It seems, that only the soda imported into China through Kalgan and Mukden province is recorded in Customs reports, but the exact quantity of soda entering from Mongolia into China, over other frontier routes, remains outside any possibility of being expressed in exact figures.

More or less approximate estimates of imports of Mongolian soda into China could be formed only with respect to the soda produced in Inner Mongolia and sold for the China markets at Kalgan, Jehol and Taonanfu, in a quantity, not insignificant, imports of soda over various and numerous frontier routes of the provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu, etc. If this be also taken into consideration it may be said, with a great degree of probability, that the total annual imports of Mongolian soda into China amount to no less than 20,000 metric tons. On the other hand, there are rather competent opinions which place these imports at not less than 25,000 30,000 tons.

Exact and exhaustive statistics lacking, here may be mentioned only a few casual instances of exports of soda from Inner Mongolia. We have, for instance, authoritative information of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information of Peking, according to which China every year buys an average of 1,800 metric tons produced from the Dolon-Nor Lake in the eastern part of Chahar lands. This lake yields a pure product, and the Dolon-Nor soda is sold in China at about the same price as is the imported British soda. Dolon-Nor soda is marketed through the town of Jehol to which it is shipped down the Luanho River.



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Of no small importance in exports of soda to China is the position of the town of Kalgan. The latest reliable informaion was collected in 1925, by the Japanese, when they investigated the Kalgan soda market. According to their reports, as may be seen from the Japanese magazine "Sina" (Tokyo) 1926, there are annually marketed at Kalgan not less than 6,000 metric tons of soda manufactured from the neighboring natural soda lakes of the Chahar Special Administrative Area. Besides the Chahar Special Area, a rather considerable quantity of soda is marketed in several towns of the Suiyuan Special Administrative Area of Inner Mongolia. It is impossible to obtain the total figure of exports of soda from the Sui-yuan Area, but we have the testimony of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information to the effect that the town of Suiyuan alone exports annually 3,000 tons of soda destined to Peking.

Rather considerable soda deposits are known to exist in the Ordos Lands, the part of Inner Mongolia bordering upon the Province of Shensi. Natural soda lakes are found here as several goups of lakes. At the present time, only two lakes are actually being worked for export to China, namely those of Chahan-Nor and Nalin-Nor. It is known that the quantity of imports is not a small one, but no exact figure is available.

Quantities, probably not large but regularly increasing, are coming from the Alashan and Estingol Mongol lands, which border upon the province of Kansu. These lands abound in natural soda lakes and the soda produced there always finds a good market at Liangchow, because it is of high quality.

Not a small number of natural soda lakes is found in the Jehol Special Administrative Area, and in the other eastern portions of Inner Mongolia, such as Cherim, Chosotu and Chounda Leagues. A large number of lakes is already in actual exploitation, and the product is usually sold for the consumption of Mukden province. No exact figures are available with respect to the total output, but as has already been mentioned, it is known that up to 1,200 tons of soda of the Taochangtao district are annually sold for export to the port of Yingkow.

Scarce as information on soda conditions in Outer Mongolia is, still enough is known to regard Outer Mongolia as a country very abundant in soda resources. It is said that there is no valley or large hollow in Outer Mongolea where either salt or natural soda lakes have not been found There are known to exist in several parts of the Eastern portion of Outer Mongolia numerous goups of nearly pure natural soda lakes, while in the basin of the Kerulon River and in some other regions adjoining Russian Zabaikalia prevail Glauber's salt (natural sulphate) lakes. Soda industry, as such, is not yet known in Outer Mongolia, although Mongolian soda is quite regularly supplied to Zabaikalia. Native evaporation of soda is effected in many parts of the country, but the product so obtained is usnally too crude to be suitable for food. It is generally known under the name of "washing soda", which is used by the Mongolian only for this purpose.

A Japanese expert on soda, Mr. Nisshyama Eikwu, who has made public some details on the soda possibilities of Inner Mongolia (The Tokyo magazine "Sina", 1926) says, that the soda resources of the Chahar, Suyuan and Ordos regions of Inner Mongolia deserve an especial attention from the standpoint of the development of the soda industry in the Far East. This opinion entirely confirms the opinion of an American expert who investigated soda conditions in China in 1921. It is noteworthy that his final opinion was that the most proper places for China to build large modern soda factories would be Kalgan, in the Chahar lands, and the Province of Shensi, somewhere near its frontier in order to use the abundant resources of natural soda in the Ordos lands.

VI.

Japan Proper

Soda ash is an indispensable raw material for the growing chemical, paper and silk industries of Japan. Before the war, only tens of thousands of tons could fill all the needs of industry and population, but now Japan's consumption of soda has swelled in quantity up to 140,000 tons and there is a steady tendency of considerable increase with every coming year, and persons qualified to speak on the matter predict that in a few years Japan will require up to 200,000 tons of soda a year.

The home production of soda ash in Japan Proper is actually limited to only 12,000 tons a year, without any prospects of further development. It is considered that under no circumstances could Japan be able to produce more than 15,000 tons of soda a year, as the British have closed for Japan all the suitable markets, for salt, which product is needed to manufacture soda. The salt from Spain and Egypt, the only salt available for Japan, is too expensive to rely upon. All the remaining quantity of soda Japan is obliged to buy for hard cash from abroad, chiefly through British world famous importers, such as Brunner Mond & Co. disbusring for that purpose over G. Yen 10,000,000 annually.

The Japanese Government has tried time and time again to develop her own soda industry in Japan Proper, but always with poor results, being unable to compete with British imports. Japan lacks her own salt materials, necessary for the manufactury of soda, and she is obliged to import salt at high prices to make soda at home.

During the war, two soda factories were created in Japan to manufacture soda ash by the ammonia method, but owing to the technical difficulties presented by that method and, chiefly, to the competition of British and African imports, these were closed after the war, Japan's experiments to produce soda in Formosa have failed owing to the impossibility to reach a sufficiently low cost of production.

In its endeavors to find a solution of this acute problem, the Japanese Government, just after the end of the war, sent to Africa Prof. T. Nishikawa, a Japanese expert on soda, to inspect the natural soda deposits of Magadi Lake, whence soda ash has been imported to Japan at moderate prices since 1919. It seems, that the Japanese have been quite seriously contemplating to buy up sufficient soda-fields at the Magadi Lake in Africa to secure for them a permanent source of supply. But all those plans have failed entirely as Brunner Mond & Co. were able to obtain the controlling interest in the Magadi Lake soda fields.

Everything points to the fact that Japan has by now entirely abandoned all hope of manufacturing a sufficient quantity of soda in her own islands. Besides the above mentioned endeavor to secure the controlling interest in the Magadi Lake soda industry, she has, during all these past-war years, been rather busy investigating the prospects and the possibilites of Japanese investments in the development of the soda industry in the Barga region of North Manchuria, in Mukden province of South Manchuria, and even at Kalgan in the Chahar Special Area of Inner Mongolia. It seems, that even the Barga soda resources, rich as they are, have not been found to possess all the conditions necessary for the Japanese, the first of which is to get control of the Far Eastern Soda Market. It is certainly due to that intention only that Japan has now turned her attention to the only source of raw material for soda she may control, namely the sea-salt fields in the Kwantung Leased Territory.

Judging from what has transpired in the Japanese press during these last three years, 1924, 1925 and 1926, it is evident that the Japanese have decided to found a large center of soda industry in the Kwantung Leased Territory. Their experts are already busy studying this question. They have already ascertained the possibility of supplying the proposed soda factory with a sufficient quantity of edible salt. They have made estimates of the possibility to turn out the product at sufficiently low cost in order not to fear the competition of British importers, and they believe in the possibility of getting control over the entire soda market in the Far-East.

VII.

The Japanese scheme of founding a large modern soda factory In the Kwantung Leased Territory in South Manchuria.

The Kwantung Leased Territory produces, under present primitive forms of exploitation, not less than 200,000 tons (350,000,000 kin,) of salt annually. But there are new salt-fields available, and the present output of salt could easily be doubled, to about 385, 000—400,000 tons (700,000,000 kin). Of that quantity of salt obtainable in the Kwantung Leased Territory eventually about 200,000 tons of soda ash, upon the calculation that two tons of edible salt are needed to produce one ton of soda ash (common soda of commerce).

According to Prof. T. Nishikawa, who is responsible for the entire scheme of soda production in Kwangtung, the Kwantung salt is excellently suitable to the soda industry. It seems, that in Japan, the Kwantung Leased Territory is considered, at this moment, as the best and only place for Japan profitably to produce soda even to the extent of minimizing British imports of this commodity into China also.

The natural advantages of that Territory, according to the opinion of the above mentioned Japanese expert, make it possible to obtain industrial salt at a low cost-price by evaporation in the sun. There are enough virgin lands that may be converted into salt-fields, and since 1925 Japan has exempted Kwantung soda ash from import duty at Japan ports, which for foreign imported soda is as high as Yen 9,25, per ton.

According to the plans, which already have been made public in the Japanese press, the first new soda factory will be located at Pulantien, with a daily output of 120 tons, making a total annual production at 40,000 tons of soda ash. The cost of production at the factory has been estimated at Yen 51,91 per ton. If brought to Osaka and Kobe the original cost will rise to Yen 73,19 per ton. To this, Yen 14.—per ton must be added for interest on capital invested and for selling expenses, and thus the total cost will come up to Yen 77,19.

The normal market price for soda ash in Japan is Yen 4,50 per 100 lbs. or about Yen 100 per long ton, and the entire

Japanese scheme of soda industry in Kwantung is based on that margin, of Y. 22,80 per ton. The total capital initially to be invested in this enterprise has been estimated at. Yen. 6,000,000 and the profits expected are computed at 14,6 per cent.

It must be mentioned that the Japanese themselves are not overoptimistic about the rapid developmint of soda enterprise in the Kwantung Leased Territory. Dr. Nishikawa is of the opinion that a long time is required before Japan can produce her own wants in soda ash. One third of the amount actually consumed in Japan, which has gone up to 140,000 tons, may be turned out in the first years, and at least four or five years will be required to make everything work well.

The scheme, as described above, is already in the way of execution, and it is said, that the factory soon will be in operation. The author, however, wishes to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the entire scheme is based upon the Japanese assumption that foreign imported soda can not possibly be brought to Far-Eastern ports at a cost of less than Yen 90.-per long ton. As the cost-price of the Kwantung soda is estimated to be franco Japanese markets as high as Yen 77,19 the margin, according to the author's opinion, is rather insufficient to safeguard against unexpected surprises which may repeat for Japan the rather costly experiment of the Anshan Iron-Works in South Manchuria.

NI.

The Russian Far-East

The small population of the Russian Far-East and the absence of any properly developed chemical industry have as yet created no considerable demand for soda here. The consumption of soda in the Russian Far-East actually hardly amounts to 2,000 tons, the entire quantity being imported from abroad. The other parts of Siberia have always received their soda supplies from the Ural, and the total of the Siberian consumption of soda was in prewar times estimated at an average of about 6,700 metric tons, or 1,3 lbs per capita. Of that amount Siberia consumed 81,3 per cent of common soda of commerce and 18,7 per cent of caustic soda.

Little attention has ever been paid to a detailed study of the soda resources of Siberia, but still it is a well established fact that the group of the Barnaul soda lakes in Western Siberia and Sabaikalia, so called "Goojir" (natural sulphate) lakes possess, either of these two regions alone, quite sufficient soda sources to manufacture soda for the entire consumption of Siberia.

Soda resources of the Russian Far East, as it is known, are confined to Zabaikalia province, which abounds in numerous Glauber's salt lakes known commonly under the name of "Goojir" (natural sulphate) lakes, which is a very economical material for the manufacture of soda ash. The most important, and more or less investigated, are the following Glauber's salt lakes:

1. The Doronin Lake, at China.
2. The Selena Lake, near the town of Selenguinsk.
3. The Bargusin group of lakes.
4. The Kairan Lake and
5. The Barzia Lake in Eastern Zabaikalia.

The only lake from which soda has ever been produced in Zabaikalia is the Doronin Lake, in the proximity of Chita. That first soda enterprise was founded in 1912 under the name "The Chita Natural Soda, Ltd." with a small British capital. It was liquidated in 1918 owing to general political conditions, but, even before that, it showed no signs of becoming a successful venture.

Information on salt and soda lakes of the Zabaikalia is too scanty to enable us to form any definite judgment even about the approximate prospects of developing the soda industry in Zabaikalia. Still, enough is known to make us believe in the possibility of it. The Doronin Lake, for instance is one of the numerous. "Goodjir" lakes found in Zabaikalia, and many of them are by far larger, and more favorably located. The Doronin Lake is just an average, typical "goodjir" lake. One of the latest investigations made by a Russian engineer Mr. W. M. Lyszinsky, gives the following estimate of the available reserves of soda obtainable from the Doronin Lake. Total reserves of pure crystalline soda obtainable from this lake are estimated by him to be somewhere between 393,000 and 458,000 metric tons, with the possibility of a maximal output of 13 096 metric tons a year.

Persons competent to speak on the matter consider the "goodjir" lakes of Zabaikalia as worthy of much interest from the point of view of soda production. According to the testimony of experts, the natural sulphates (goodjir) are by far more profitable for the manufacture of soda than the artificial sulphates. It has been computed that with rational utilization of by-products obtained from the natural sulphates, the production of soda manufactured from Zabaikalian natural sulphates, will be of considerably lower production cost than that

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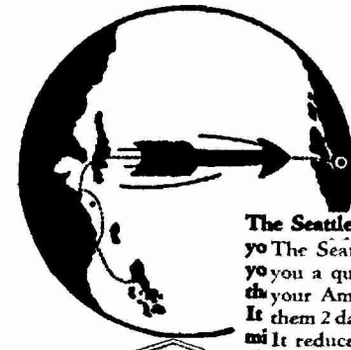

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obtainable from artificial sulphates by the so called Solway ammonia method. The Zabaikalian natural sulphates contain but little water and are very suitable for working by the Le Blanc method. Without entering into unnecessary details, it is worth mentioning that another Russian expert on soda, Mr. Shanguin, has recently published his estimates of the production cost of soda from the Zabaikalian natural sulphates by the Le Blanc method, and the comapative cost-price of soda produced by the Solway ammonia method. An average type of Zabaikalian "goodjir" lake has been taken as the basis of calculations in both cases and the following figures have been obtained:

Table 7.

For 1 metric ton of pure (100%) soda obtained by—	Cost-price at factory in Zabaikalia. (In pre-war gold roubles). Gold Roubles	The U. S. $.
Le Blanc method	45.50	22.75
The Solway ammonia method	74.50	37.25

That is, that under similar general conditions and at the same cost of raw materials, fuel and labor, the production cost of 100 per cent pure soda manufactured from the natural sulphate (goodjir) by the Le Blanc method is 39 per cent lower than the manufacture by the Solway ammonia method.

It is known that the Administration of the Russian Far East plans to start the manufacturing of soda in Zabaikalia, but nothing definite has as yet materialized. It is worth mentioning that the only two soda factories in Siberia, those at Barnaul and at Chita, were both immediately they started, bought out by the Solway group. The Chita plant never had any chance to become anything of importance, and the Barnaul factory, very promising as it was, was closed down, never to be opened again.

VII.

Indo-China, Formosa and the Philippines.

Accordung to official reports of the Service des Mines de l'Indo-Chine, *Indo-China* abounds in raw materials necessary for the production of soda, both in the form of natural soda and in the form of common edible salt resources. Besides the work done by natives for home consumption of soda, a modern soda industry has been just started, and a modernly equipped soda factory recently has been constructed at Haiphong to produce soda even for export. The factory is reported to have commenced operations only in 1925, 26, and exact figures of its first output are not available at the present moment and that is why the production of soda in Indo-China has been shown in Table 2 at a minimal estimate of 1,000 tons. Official reports mention the recently created soda industry of Indo-China as offering promising prospects.

No detailed information is available on the soda conditions in the Island of *Formosa*. It is common knowledge that Japan tried hard during the war to manufacture soda in Formosa and a well equipped soda plant was constructed there only to be dismantled after the war, owing to complete commercial infeasibility to carry on the business.

The Philippine Islands are not in a favorable position with respect to soda production. There are neither natural soda resources nor a sufficient quantity of edible salt. The Philippine Islands live on imports of soda, buying annually from abroad about 1,500 tons of caustic soda, and not less than 4,000 tons of common soda ash. In recent years the consumption of soda has increased rapidly, in particular, for the requirements of the glass industry. The question has been raised of constructiong a small soda factory in the Philippines, and the estimates made by the Manila Bureau of Science have proven the possibility of home production of soda from common salt at a cost-price at 102 pesos, or U. S. $51. per metric ton.

More Than G$10,000,000 Exports to U. S. A. In June

The outstanding feature of the exports from China to the United States during the month of June, 1927, as shown by a statistical report issued during the week by the American Consulate General in Shanghai, is the declining relative importance of China's premier export, raw silk, and the rise to prominence of such "common" articles as dog skins, bristles and sheeps wool. In the order named the export values of these three articles for the month were $890,977, $539,171, and $594,065. All figures in American gold. The value of the export of raw silk for the same period was $1,997,202 so it will be seen that the combined value of the exports of dog skins, bristles and sheeps wool is more than for raw silk.

The total exports of furs and manufactures of furs, including bristles, feathers and similar inedible animal products amount for the month to the very respectable figure of three and three-quarter million dollars.

Chinese wood oil showed up fairly well for the month with an export of $696,562. The total value of all exports from the whole of China to the United States for the month of June came to just a bit over ten million gold dollars.

The Powers and China

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*,

Not one of the Powers interested in China is hostile to her. In the face of extreme provocation they have kept cool and excercised remarkable patience. Japan, America and others want to see a reunified China so that they may sell their products, and buy raw material from her. Not one of them is helping any of the militarists, and their sole desire is to see peace restored in China. But many of the nationals of the Powers in China are thinking in terms of force and advocating intervention. They imagine that armed force will bring China to her knees and that then she will not talk of rendition of concessions or revision of treaties. Sir, the days of force are gone forever, and those who talk of intervention are making matters worse. A vast majority of the Chinese is friendly to foreigners. Friends of China only pity this great people who are in the grip of selfish militarists, robbing them under different pretences. Sometimes they appear as Communists and at others as Nationalists. What the foreigners can do in China is to watch and wait, sympathizing with the people. They are guests of the Chinese and it is not for them to abuse the hospitality given to them. They should follow the examples of their statesmen at home who are willing to befriend China at any cost. I am sure the people of China will emerge triumphant out of the chaos created by the militarists, and they will not forget the kindness shown to them by their foreign friends.

Shanghai August 10, 1927. H. P. Shastri

Anti-Chinese Propaganda

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*,

Much is said by the foreign press of anti-foreignism in China, and no efforts are spared to prove the existence of the feeling. But the actions of some of the foreign journals published in China, even some of those who claim that they are established for the purpose of fostering friendship between Chinese and foreigners, print articles which can have no other effect than cause ill-feeling against foreigners on the part of Chinese. One such weekly journal perverts an up-country incident at a railway station where a Chinese evidently in order to confer a favor on a stranger bestirred himself to buy a ticket for him amidst the jostling of the crowd, into a hazy inference that the foreigner in question barely escaped being mobbed. The same journal shows its inconsistency by in one issue raving and swearing at the Chinese students—bolshevistic, anti-foreign, tools of Moscow, etc., while in another issue it would compliment them on their courteous and pleasant manners. By labelling the Chinese "anti-foreign" said weekly journal is making the Chinese hateful in the eyes of foreigners and is thus creating discord. It is an asset neither to foreigners nor to Chinese. Knowing that as soon as proper relations are established between Chinese and foreigners it will either have to overhaul its policy or die a natural death, this die-hard weekly tries to keep the cauldron boiling, so that it may fish in troubled waters.

Shanghai, August 10, 1927 Ma Chi Lui

A Wrong Diagnosis And Treatment

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*,

In your issue of July 30 under the title of "Diagnosis and Treatment", Hugh W. White claims to have diagnosed China's troubles as due to Soviet money and offers four ways of treating the case. To say that China is fighting for no other cause than Soviet money is altogether too absurd an accusation for any intelligent being to believe in. China is not "red", but if you should wear "red" spectacles, then you might see it so, and not otherwise. A little more unbiased observation would convince Mr. White that his present preconceptions are wrong.

China is fighting for clean politics, good government, better living for the masses of her people, the abrogation of the unequal treaties, and an equal standing among the family of nations. Whether there is Soviet money or no Soviet money China will continue the fight until she gets what she wants.

Since Mr. White's diagnosis is incorrect, of course, his methods of treatment are also wrong. The four remedies that he has set forth are altogether unnecessary. Westerners need not withdraw from China, conciliation is not necessary, and war will make the situation so much the worse, nor would stopping the flow of gold to the Bolsheviks from international bankers necessarily affect the situation here in China.

Since China is now fighting for her rights and nothing else, then, what the Westerners should do would be simply to sympathize with her, if not give her any actual assistance. Chinese gratitude would come when our Western friends should give us a little help to achieve our worthy cause. To threaten China with force at this time is not only unwise but suicidal. England has learned her well-earned lesson from the pursuance of her usual method toward China. This experience of England should also be a lesson to the other Powers.

Shanghai, Aug. 10, 1927. Albert Y. Hugg

The International Clock

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

Could you give me a simple rule to figure out the corresponding time in Shanghai, when an event occurs in say, New York, San Francisco, or London?

SPORTING.

Shanghai, August 11, 1927.

***

The difference in time between New York and Shanghai by the sun is eleven hours, but owing to the fixing of the international date line at the 180th meridian, the calculation is not in sun time but the time measured around via London; and thus the difference in clock time is thirteen hours. In other words if you know the time in New York, to find Shanghai time you add thirteen hours to the date and hour in New York. *Vice versa*, if you know Shanghai time and want to know New York time you subtract thirteen hours from the Shanghai date and hour. Thus if it is 8 p.m. on the 11th in New York, it is 9 a.m. on the 12th in Shanghai. For San Francisco the corresponding figure is sixteen hours. It will help the enquirer to fix the figures in his mind if he remembers that Shanghai, San Francisco and London are exactly eight hours apart. Thus, if it is noon in London, in Shanghai it is 8 p. m. and in San Francisco 4 a.m. of the same day. On the other hand if it is twelve midnight in London, it is 8 a.m. of the succeeding day in Shanghai, and 4 p.m. of the previous day in San Francisco. If you take a spot in the Pacific ocean 15 degrees east of the international date line the difference by the sun is only two hours, but measured by the international clock it is 22 hours.

Business Opportunities

The office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, is in receipt of the following trade enquiries, further details of which may be had on application:

Electric Irons and Household Appliances:—Chicago manufacturers of electric irons and other electrical household appliances wish to secure a representative for the sale of their goods in China.

Moving Picture Projectors:—American manufacturers of motion picture projectors including portable types desire representation in China by a firm which will be willing to stock the goods.

Fresh Fruits:—A San Francisco Commission Agent handling fruit exports, especially well qualified because of the fact that he is director in two or three large packing companies, desires connections in Shanghai for the sale of American fresh, canned and dried fruits from Washington, Oregon and California.

Vacuum Cleaners:—An export manager, New York City, is anxious to secure an agent in China for the sale of vacuum cleaners.

Electric and Steam Hoisting Engines:—Manufacturers of electric and steam hoisting engines and mine equipment are desirous of placing their goods on the China market.

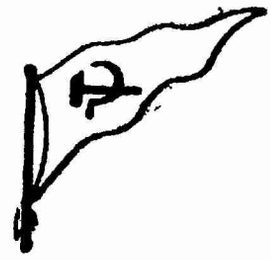
Codes:—Publishers of some of the principal codes used, are anxious to secure the services of a salesman to place there codes before the public in Shanghai.

Marine Engines:—A San Francisco manufacturer of heavy duty marine engines, ranging from 6 H.P. to 45 H.P. in size, desires connection with China for the sale of this product.

Leaf Tobacco:—A New York house handling the export of leaf tobacco for a large southern producing company, desires connections with qualified firms in China for the sale of American leaf tobacco.

Electrical Goods:—A New York corporation, representing sixteen manufacturers of various types of electrical manufactured goods, is desirous of securing suitable representation by responsible firms in China. The range of commodities includes flexible conduit; fuses and fuse cut-outs; outlet boxes; sectional switch boxes; wiring devices, including brass and porcelain sockets, switches, receptacles, rosettes, and other wiring specialties; soldering salts; desk and ceiling fans; rigid back enameled and galvanized wire conduit; radio batteries; flashlight batteries and cases; commutator stone; equipment for overhead and underground electric light and power, telephone and telegraph transmission systems; lighting fixtures for residences, clubs, churches, hotels, office buildings and stores; safety switches; meter test switches; knife switches; panel boards; switchboard parts and terminal copper lugs; street lighting fixtures and several other types of electrical equipment, including radio specialties.

Marine Engines and Equipment:—A New York firm manufacturing a set of devices designed to convert Ford automobile motors into complete marine engines for use in motor boats and launches, desires representation by qualified firms in China.



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Chang Tso-lin States His "Foreign Policy

The following is the "foreign" policy of Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin as given in a recent interview at Peking.

China will play squarely with every nation that treats her squarely; she will liquidate her foreign obligations as quickly as possible, but she is unable to do so as quickly as she would like to owing to the necessity of engaging in an expensive civil war for the purpose of eradicating the "reds."

Questioned regarding the Government's attitude towards foreign missionaries, the Generalissimo said: "Foreign missionaries in territory under my jurisdiction have never had occasion to worry regarding my attitude towards them. I have always protected them. Religion, in my opinion, is a matter of personal conviction in some cases and of tradition in others. A foreign missionary who comes to China can best help himself and those he seeks to convert by confining his activities to religion or conversion, or, best of all, humanitarian work, but if he meddles in Chinese politics and mixes religious work with Chinese politics he goes outside his sphere and if he meets with a difficult situation then he only has himself to blame."

Marshal Chang went on to say that his attitude towards foreigners in general was friendly. "We have no quarrel with foreigners. They do not quarrel with us. But my blood-brothers are the Chinese people. My policy is primarily 'China for the Chinese.' Foreigners who come here and engage in lawful occupations are welcome, but those who stray from the path may easily become nuisances. Friendly advice from foreigners is welcome, but when it becomes dictatorial we must object, for the country after all belongs to the Chinese people. Imagine what would happen if we sought to dictate to Britain, to America or to Japan, or to any foreign nation, or sought to tell them what they should and should not do."

As regards foreign trade, the policy of the Central Government, the Generalissimo declared, was to encourage it as much as was humanly possible. "I recognize that we all prosper together or we do not prosper at all. The foreign trader must recsgnize, however, that in China in many cases he enjoys, through treaty inequalities, special privilegss which Chinese themselves do not enjoy. These discriminations must be eliminated, peacefully, so that we shall all stand on an equal footing. I hope soon to see the day when foreign investors will be eager to enter the China markets, secure in the knowledge that their investments are justifiable and will be protected. The day has passed, however, when the foreign investor could enter the China market and make an exorbitant profit resulting from the ignorance of our people. He must be satisfied with a fair and reasonable profit, which would be all he would expect if he invested his money in his own country. Between the foreign trader, merchant and investor and the Chinese people must be mutual goodwill and understanding. When this comes, industry in China will flourish. I want to develop it, not by strikes but by co-operation on all sides."

In conclusion, Marshal Chang defined the general aim of the Central Government as follows: to stop internal strife, improve the lot of the people and establish conditions that would enable China to take her rightful place in the family of nations.

"I believe," the Generalissimo declared, "that the day is not far distant when our people will get from life everything to which they are entitled. The day of racial superiority is over in China, and it is to be regretted that this is not more generally understood. I want to see taxes come down so that business will be encouraged, but there must be no treaty inequality that would mean discrimination against our people in their own land.

Dr. Walter Williams Due Here August 21

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and for many years honorary president of the World's Press Congress, is due to arrive in Shanghai from Japan by the s.s. *Nagasaki Maru* on August 21. Dr. Williams has had a distinguished career as a journalist, author and traveller. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Africa and Asia. He is a Presbyterian, a Democrat nd a 32 degree Mason. Dr. Williams' stay in Shanghai will be very brief, but during his four days' stay here he hopes to provide for adequate Chinese representation on the Pacific Conference of Journalists to be held in Honolulu next Summer.

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Men and Events

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai, is spending a holiday in North China.

H. H. Fox, Commercial Counselor of the British Legation, Peking, and Mrs. Fox are proceeding to London on the s. s. *Rawalpindi.*

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. have departed for the United States on vacation which they plan to spend with relatives in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noble of Youngstown, Ohio, arrived in Shanghai from Manila by the s. s. *President Pierce.* Mr. Noble is a salesman for the General Fireproofing Co.

Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, wife of the U. S. Consul General in Shanghai, is convalescing nicely after a prolonged scrions illness.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Patton of the American Presbyterian (North) Mission have returned from a holiday in Unzen, Japan.

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, sailed from Kobe enroute to Washington, on the s. s. Pres*ident Pierce* August 16.

The Chinese authorities have sent a protest to the Consular body and the Municipal Council asking them to take steps to close brothels which have been established on streets along the Settlement borders.

W. F. Arndt, chief clerk of the Dollar Steamship Lines, has been promoted to be agent of the Dollar Line at Canton. W. G. Holliday, who recently returned from a holiday in the United States, succeeds Mr. Arndt as chief clerk.

H. L. Felton, who has been engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai for the past several years, at present on the staff of the *North China Daily News*, is leaving Shanghai at the end of this month, returning to his home in Missouri by way of Europe.

The Nanking government announces that during the three years in which it hopes to bring about the abolition of opium it will impose a progressive tax on private consumption, 70% during the first year, 100% during the second year, and 200% qduring the third year.

The *Oriental Engineer*, a monthly journal published at Peking by the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, in its issue for August contains articles on the Mississippi Flood, the Kaomi-Chefoo Railway, Communications in China, and Broadcasting.

In an order to the various Railways in China the Ministry of Communications is convening a Conference of Department Chiefs on August 20, for the purpose of elaborating on the resolutions passed by the Conference of Railway Directors and of deciding concrete plans for their enforcement.

The launching of the steamer *Mei Ping* being built to the order of the Standard Oil Co. for the transport of oil on the upper Yangtsze, took place at the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Shanghai, August 16. Mrs H. J. Everall performed the launching ceremony. The new steamer has twin screws and is 212 ft. over all.

Mrs. Kathleen Blanche Janes was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce against her husband, Harry S. Janes, in the United States Court for China by Judge Purdy August 15. The plea was desertion. Mr. Janes is general manager for the Orient of the Automatic Electric, Inc. (China Branch), agents for the Monarch Telephone Mfg Co. of Chicago.

The cornerstone of the new Bible House in Peking was laid August 1 by Wu Lei-chuan, vice president of Yenching University, in the presence of a large and representative group of Chinese and foreign Christians. Mr. Wu was introduced by the Rev. Carleton Lacy, Agency secretary of the American Bible Society. The building, which has been designed by the Presbyterian Mission architects in Chinese style, will be fireproof throughout.

A pamphlet in English and French was issued during the week, purporting to be signed by the "Shanghai Defense Force Revolutionary Soldiers Committee on behalf of the working class members of the various foreign armies in Shanghai" asking that a stop be put to the arrests, tortures and executions of laborers, which the committee mostly blamed upon Chiang Kai-shek, whom they claimed was working hand in hand with the Shanghai Municipal Council and the British military staff.

The twelfth annual report of the Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry for 1925-1926 has just been published. The publication was somewhat delayed by the political and military events of the past half year. Despite difficulties the College is still carrying on, and T. S. Koo and John H. Reisner, co-deans and co-directors state that their only plans are to "carry on"; in the face of rapidly changing conditions and many bewildering problems the College is nevertheless looking forward to greater things.

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Who's Who in China

Dr. S. C. Ho
何世楨字恩毅
Ho Shih-chen

Dr. S. C. Ho, a native of Anhwei, was born in December, 1895. He comes from a wealthy family well-known for scholastic attainments; and his early education in Chinese classics and literature was obtained at home. He studied law in the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. with honors in 1921. With a view to furthering his education, he went to the United States, and joined the Michigan University where he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. After his return to China, he served, from 1923 to 1926, as professor of law in the Comparative Law School of China. In 1923 he was elected Chinese delegate to the International Bar Association at Manila, and has since been made treasurer of that association. In the same year he was appointed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen a delegate to the First National Convention of the Kuomintang. In 1924 he founded the Chitze University, and is now serving as president of that most promising institution. When the Second National Convention of the Kuomintang was convened at Shanghai last spring, he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee, which position he still holds. At present, Dr. Ho is practicing law in Shanghai, having his office at 26, Jinkee road.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Provides Loan Fund for Chinese Students

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has provided a loan fund for the assistance of Chinese students in the United States who are in financial difficulty because of disturbed conditions in China. The fund is being administered by a committee in the United States appointed by Minister Sze, consisting of Dr. W. F. Russell, Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, Dr. S. P. Duggan, Egbert Hayes, Roger S. Greene, Dr. E. H. Hume, Dr. P. W. Kuo and K. C. Li.

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EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORP. Plaintiff,

vs

C. F. REHNBORG, Defendant.

Cause No. 2959
Civil No. 1215
SUMMONS ALIAS
Filed at Shanghai, China, August 4 1927.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

C. F. REHNBORG

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China. Feb. 4, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

The Dramatic Gesture of General Chiang Kai-shek

BY J. B. P.

Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Nationalist military forces has retired and accompanied by a bodyguard of some 200 trusted troops has departed for his home village of Fenghwa, located in Chekiang province. Gen. Chiang's sudden retirement brought about a practical collapse of the Nanking Executive Committee, other prominent retirements being Hu Han-ming, chairman of the political committee; Chang Zing-kiang, chief adviser; Tsai Yun-pei, former president of Peking National University, also a member of the Committee; Wu Tsu-hui, prominent member of the committee; and Gen. Hwang Fu, mayor of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District.

Produces Local Sensation

Although foreign newspaper correspondents in closer touch with the Chinese political situation than the local Shanghai foreign newspapers, have forecasted Gen. Chiang's retirement for sometime, the news of his resignation produced a local sensation in Shanghai and simultaneously caused the circulation of rumors that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang would shortly return to the control of the Lower Yangtsze area. Gen. Chiang, in accordance with Chinese official practice, issued a long proclamation addressed to the Chinese people wherein he urged the Kuomintang 'comrades' of the Nanking and Wu-Han factions to get together immediately in order to remove misunderstanding, eliminate selfishness and reunite the Party. He asked the Kuomintang military forces in Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi to cooperate with the Nationalist troops in Kiangsu in order that the campaign against the Northern Militarists might be intensified and thirdly he urged all factions of the Kuomintang to continue the campaign against the Communists.

The Hand of Feng Yu-hsiang

Although it is difficult to distinguish between truth and rumor it is reported that Gen. Chiang's decision to resign was made at a conference held in Nanking on the night of August 12 when a telegram was received containing the joint signatures of Feng Yu-hsiang and Hsu Chien which practically demanded Chiang's retirement in order that a unification could be effected between Wuhan and Nanking. Regardless of the accuracy of this report, the facts are that Gen. Chiang being pressed by the Shantung troops on the North and by the Wu-Han forces on the East, found himself in an impossible position and had to get out. Whether he is out permanently, or whether his retirement is merely a political gesture is impossible to say, but he is out for the present at least.

Gen Chiang Kai-shek, Commander of Nationalist Military Forces, Who Has Retired

Troops Under Gen. Ho Yin-chin

The Nationalist troops in Kiangsu province, scattered along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway have been placed under the command of Gen. Ho Yin-chin, chief subordinate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, while the forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway northward of Nanking between Pengpu and Pukow will remain under the command of Gen. Lu Chung-ren, while Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, another of Gen. Chiang's trusted subordinates probably will command the Nationalist forces in Chekiang province. All three of these generals are now reported as being in Nanking, apparently awaiting the arrival of emissaries from Hankow for the purpose of holding a conference to work out the details of reunification of the two factions.

Aside from Feng Yu-hsiang, who now becomes the most important factor in the Nationalist camp, the leading general left in the Nationalist aggregation is Tang Shen-tse, commander of the forces at Hankow. Although reports are conflicting, he, is reported to have removed his headquarters to Kiukiang. One report on Monday, August 15 was to the effect that the military conference for the purpose of reuniting the Nanking and Wu-han factions will be held in Anking, Anhwei province which is about half way between Nanking and Kiukiang in territory controlled by the Nationalists

Civil Officials Carry On

Quo Tai-chi, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Nanking Government, and concurrently commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai, informed American newspaper correspondents at Shanghai that the civilian officials of the Nanking Government would carry on until the details had been worked out for unification of the two factions. These officials included Dr. C. C. Wu, minister of foreign affairs, Wang Chung-hui, minister of justice, Kuo ying-fang, minister of finance who is directly responsible for the present taxation and customs autonomy program of the Nationalist Government, and Wang Peh-chun, minister of communications. Mr. Quo also announced that there would be no change in the program for instituting the new taxation program on September 1 as previously announced.

The Military Situation

The Nationalists claim that the retirement of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will result in a stiffening of the campaign against the Northern militarists and that there is no possibility of Sun Chuan-fang coming back into power in the Shanghai area. The logical reason for this is the position of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is stationed in Honan province and who is steadily moving his troops eastward into Shantung province and along the Lung-Hai Railway. On the face of things this should prevent the Shantung troops under Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang from advancing very far south of Shantung, but on the other hand there are reports that Marshal Chang Tso-ling is mobilizing his forces for a renewed drive into Honan down the Peking-Hankow Railway, which, if true will give the Christian General something to think about nearer his home base. The Christian General, as a glance at the map will show is pretty well stretched out from Kansu province in the far Northwest through Shensi province to the eastern border of Honan. Therefore if he advances still further eastward along the Lung-Hai line toward the seacoast at Haichow, his line will be pretty thin and easily broken by advance from the North. At any rate, with the Nationalist forces still strongly established in Kiangsu south of the Yangtsze and with a considerable section of the Chinese Navy under Nanking control, it is difficult to see how Sun Chuan-fang can manage to get back into control of the Shanghai district. However, there is no disputing the fact that a sort of race is now on between Sun Chuan-fang with his Shantung troops and Gen. Tang Shen-tse, with his Wu-Han troops for Nanking. Prominent members of the Nanking Government claim that even though Gen. Sun is able to capture Pukow on the Yangtsze opposite to Nanking, that Sun would be unable to cross the Yangtsze and advance on Shanghai.

Gen. Chiang's Proclamation

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's proclamation, which is hailed by the Nationalists as a patriotic document of great political significance, starts out by reviewing the Nationalist advance from Canton since May, 1926 to the occupation of most of the Yangtsze Valley. "Then we had Communist trouble," states Gen. Chiang, "and in the meantime the Northern militarists were able to strengthen themselves." Gen. Chiang states that he took the lead in trying to eliminate the Communists and that he was successful in this regard, but that 'comrades' of the Kuomintang in Hankow and Wuchang circulated rumors about him and accused him of trying to become a military dictator. The situation was thus made very difficult for him, but he persevered despite the loss of confidence in his leadership. He would have retired earlier, but remained in office in an effort to completely eliminate the Communists and continue the campaign against the Northern militarists. His great and patriotic ambition was to force the resignation of Borodin, the Soviet adviser at Hankow and to force the separation of the Kuomintang and Communist Parties, both of which are now accomplished facts. Now however, despite the elimination of Borodin and the Communists, the members of the Kuomintang in Hankow are still suspicious of Gen. Chiang's motives, so he has decided to retire, but in retiring he intends to continue working for the upbuilding of the Kuomintang and the establishment of the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. "I am willing to sacrifice my position in order to assist in the unification of the party and to enable the accomplishment of the chief objects of the Kuomintang."

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the ocal Chinese press).

August 10—Japanese shipping companies at Shanghai pass resolutions asking for their government's support against payment of the tonnage dues recently enforced by Nationalist Government—Wu-Han Government decides to demand expulsion of all officials, civil and military who have communist affiliations, from office—Boycott against Japanese goods in Mukden; posters put up denouncing Japanese for sending troops to Shantung and demands made for general strike of all Chinese employed in Japanese concerns—*Toho* states that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops invading western Shantung have been defeated—Wu- Han Central Executive of Kuomintang passes resolution demanding arrest of Tan Paing-shan, Wuyu-chang, Lin Tsu-han, Yun Tai-ying for participation in Nanchang rebellion against Gen. Chang Fa-kwei —*Toho* dispatch from Hankow states that Gen. Tang Shen-tse has determind to personally lead his forces against Nanking—Notes of Bank of China and Central Bank at Hankow drop to $200 to $100 silver—*Kuo Min* report states that Ma Chao-tsin has been appointed head of the Labor Bureau of Central Executive Committee of Nanking Government; in announcement says he intends to improve living conditions for laborers and peasants, enforcec ompulsory education, organize welfare work and reorganize the laber unions—Frank Len, former vice-president of Shanghai Baptist College, appoisted as Nationalist representative in Washington—Nationalist Government issues, notification to overseas Chinese in Straits Settlements and elsewhere that those intending to become citizens of foregn governments must declare their intentions within seven months otherwise they must come under Chinese jurisdiction—Rail way communication between Kiukang and Nanchang restored following suppression of Nanchang rebellion by Chang Fa-kwei—Premier, Pan Fu in Peking tries to negotiate loan from Peking bankers—Peking students oppose amalgamation of the nine universities in Peking area which was ordered by government—Peking may appoint W. W. Yen to Geneva—American Ministe MacMurray departs for Washington—*Kuo Wen* state that Government has taken $8,000,000 in silver from the various banks for government expenses—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa returns from Nanking conference with Nationalist Government but declines to discuss outcome of discussions.

August 11—Gen. Chang Fa-kwei executes 26 communists at Kiukiang—Japanese interests at Osaka form 'League to Protect Japanese Interests in China' and petition Foreign Office for protection—Mr. Mori, Parliamentary Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, departs for North China from Tokyo to inspect conditions pertaining to withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman denies that Japan is adopting 'strong' methods in Mongolia, denying particularly that Japan is demanding extensions for the South Manchuria Railway—Chinese in Mukden launch boycott against Japanese goods—*Toho* report from Harbin states that the Chinese have reached an agreement with Russia for division of profits of Chinese Eastern Railway and that the profits for last year amounting to $16,000,000 will be divided equally—Cholera breaks out in Canton and Macao—Chinese troops, formerly under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, which rebelled at Nanchang, are reported retreating in the direction of Wuchow on Kwangsi border—Hankow report states that Tang Shen-tse may remove his headquarters to Kiukiang—Feng Yu-hsiang reported to have moved his headquarters to Kaifeng in order to manage drive into western Shantung—*Toho* report from Peking alleges that the Powers have reached an agreement in respect to opposing the Nanking Government's tax program; also against inceased tonnage dues—Marshal Chang Tso-ling fears a trap in the retreat of Chiang Kai-shek's forces southward from the Shantung

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
4, Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

border, believing that Feng Yu-hsiang may make a sudden flank attack from Honan and cut the Northern lines in Shantung—Chang Tso-ling's paper money in Manchuria which had increased in value recently, again slumped upon receipt of news that the negotiations between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-ling had broken down—*Kuo Min* agency reports that Pengpu in Anhwei has not been captured by the North and that reports of Chiang Kai-shek's serious defeat are propaganda reports by enemies of the Nanking Government—*Kuo Min* also states that Feng-Yu-hsiang has captured Tsining, Shantung—Nationalist Government announces special tax on consumption of opium during three year period of suppression, tax first year to be 70 percent second year 100 percent and third year 200 percent—*Kuo Wen* agency states Peking Diplomatic Corps held further meeting to consider Nanking tax program under three headings (1) complete foreign control of customs (2) request Nanking Government to postpone enforcement of new taxes (3) request Nanking to cancel new taxes entirely, but understood no agreement reached—*Kuo Wen* report states that Chang Chung-chang has dispatched his Russian white troops to Tsining to oppose advance of Fang Yu-hsiang —Nanking report states that merchants in the Huai Valley area have raised the sum of $200,000 for the Nationalist troops—Chang Tso-ling appoints Ku Hung-ming as adviser—Mukden arsenal consigns large shipment of arms to Shantung front.

August 12—*Toho* message that Japanese N. K. K. Line is only line with ships operating between Hankow and Chungking, but owing to political disturbances, business is seriously depressed—*Toho* message states that the general labor union at Shashi on the Upper Yangtsze, has been broken up by the military—*Kuo Min* Agency confirms capture of Tsining, located on grand canal in Szechuen, by Feng Yu-hsiang and that Feng's next objective is Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung—Nanking Governmsnt rules that all officials receiving monthly salary of $100 and more must contribute 10 percent toward the care of wounded soldiers—Chinese General Chamber at Shanghai issues declaration to country explaining benefits to be derived from abolition of likin—Quo Tai-chi, vice-minister of foreign affairs and commissioner of foreign affairs of Nationalist Government entertains Mr. Yoshizawa Japanese Minister at dinner, Mr. Quo calling attention to the fact that Mr. Yoshizawa was the first foreign minister to visit the Nationalist Capital; Yoshizawa replying to Mr. Quo said that China and Japan cannot afford to be callous of each other's welfare and hoped that outstanding questions shortly would be settled and in conclusion wished for the success of the Nationalist Movement—Civil Governor of Shantung Lin Hsien-tsu issues instructions for leyving of luxury surtaxes—Peking Diplomatic Body unanimously opposed increase in tonnage dues and makes arrangements for opposing increase by having shipping companies deposit old rates at consulates—Upon W. W. Yen's refusal to serve as Peking's delegate to the League at Geneva, Peking instructs Wang Ching-chi, Minister to Belgium to serve—Preparations being made for opening of Government Central Bank in Shanghai—Nanking appoints Dr. C. K. Kwei as director of Board of Land Administration for the purpose of unifying Kiangsu land system; Dr. Kwei is a graduate of Columbia University where he studied land economics and civil engineering—Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung goes to Tsingtao to investigate military situation—Tientsin arsenal working overtime producing munitions for Northern campaign in Shantung and northern Kiangsu—Chang Tso-ling issues long declaration on policy,—Japanese steamer *Hirao Maru* attacked by bandits at Haichow and captain and two other officers kidnapped; Japanese consul protests to Nanking Government, but Haichow now held by Northerners—Chang Tso-ling orders Sun Chuan-fang not to advance further south than Pengpu—Wu-Han Government removes embargo on export of cotton and cocoons—*Toho* message from Changsha states conditions improving following the suppression of communists and that the value of the paper currency is improving somewhat—Kiukiang message states that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei has begun to move his troops to Nanchang with the apparent purpose of moving on Canton; Chang Fa-kwei has sent emissary to Nanking to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek.

August 13-14—Peking reports by *Toho* indicate possible retirement of Chiang Kai-shek, but Fengtien not optimistic due to possible unification of Nanking and Wu-han; Chang Tso-ling orders Sun Chuan-fang to advance to Pukow immediately to take advantage of Chiang Kai-shek retirement—Rear Admiral Araki of First Japanese Foreign Squadron holds review in Shanghai of Japanese forces—Mr. Shimizu, Japanese vice-consul at Canton appointed to Shanghai to serve as assessor at Provisional Court—Gen. Liu Tso-lung at Hankow executes Keng Tan, prominent Kuomintang leader on grounds of alleged communism; Hupeh provisional government orders arrest of Gen. Liu Tso-lung,whose followers appeal to Tang Shen-tse to spare his life; Gen. Peng Hen-chang, commander of 9th army at Hankow also executed—*Toho* report from Hankow states that Wu-Han faction is anxious to effect compromise with Nanking—Reported that Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai will shut down in case the Nanking Governmnet proceeds with tax program on Sept. 1—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa expected in Dairen from Shanghai for purpose of discussing various outstanding questions in Manchuria with the Chinese authorities—Premier Tanaka, according to *Toho* interview is considering withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung but considers time not opportune; says Japan aims at nothing but economic development in Manchuria and that reports of Japanese demands are exaggerated—Nationalist troops which were withdrawn from Northern Kiangsu and Shantung are being concentrated along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, particularly at Soochow—*Toho* report from Peking states that there are indications of Powers taking joint action to prevent the Nationalist tariff from coming into effect—Fukien Government makes preparation for tariff autonomy —Hunan Government removes embargo on export of rice and other cereals—Troops of Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang occupy Pengpu—Nanking panicky on account of defeat and retreat of Nationalist troops—*Kuo Min* agency states that Chiang Kai-shek has issued orders to subordinates prohibiting summary executions before submitting same to general headquarters—Nationalists issue rder abolishing number of internal customs houses preliminary to abolition of likin—Nationalists issue regulations for payment of income tax.

August 15—Third division of 7th army under Gen. Li Tsung-jen, numbering 7,000 moves from Wuhu to Taiping—*Toho* dispatch from Moscow announces arrival of Madame Borodin from China—Reported that American Minister MacMurray will stop off in Tokyo to interview Mr. Debuchi, vice-minister of foreign affairs—Yoshizawa arrives in Dairen and notifies Chinese officials of his desire to discuss 'immediate problems' in Manchuria—*Toho* report from Nanking states that Pengpu, Anhwei has fallen to the Northerners and that Gen. Wang Tien-pei has disappeared—Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi, subordinates of Chiang Kai-shek exchange emissaries with Gen. Tang Shen-tse of Hankow regarding unification—Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of Wu-Han forces in Kiukiang threa-

(*Continued on page 322*)

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"From Every Tribe And Nation"

Fifty New Missionary Stories. by Belle M. Brain. New York; Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

The "professing Christians" of Europe and America in this year of grace 1927 are still not few. Unfortunately, however, the less sincere among them, who are in the majority, still profess to base their morality on their profession of Christianity, making no effort to find any new basis for the moral life. The result will be that the next generation will not only not profess Christianity, but will also discard, indeed, has already discarded, the moral life. This constitutes "the decline of Civilization in the West".

Miss Brain's new compilation of missionary stories "From Every Tribe and Nation", will not come as a shock to the typical missionary, but it will do so both to the non-Christian and to the free-thinking Christian who have the curiosity to dip into it. The former will be surprised to find that Faith in such quantity still exists; he will be irritated by the long tale of devotion and self-sacrifice thrown away in what he may consider the cause of superstition; he will be amused by Hindu Sammy's suggestion that "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever". But if he is impartial, he will be led to admit that Christianity has some good results in practical life.

The free-thinking Christian will note as significant that "the proportion of professing Christians who remain true to their vows is larger on the field than at home". He will find source material for his study of the psychology of conversion. He will have to face the question, in what sense, if in any, it is advisable for modern people, as well as for members of backward races, to "become as little children". He will have to swallow, or else find good reasons for spitting out, the kind of story which proves that the praying Christian who relies on the Lord, will always have fruit on his fruit-trees, bread for his hunger, and a penny in the money-box.

For typical missionaries, of course, either at home or abroad, it goes without saying that Miss Brain's book is an invaluable mine of evidence and anecdote. They would be well advised, however, though their faith be as Paul's, to avoid quotation of some of the more extravagant passages, as, for instance, that of Mr. H. Clay Trumbull on page 73, where he says that "all the civilization and the refinement and the Christianity that we enjoy in America, and on which we pride ourselves, we a people (with the exception of the Hebrew race) owe to the glorious agency of Christian missions and missionaries".

As to "professing Christians" (who are in the majority), they will naturally avoid reading this book.

J. D. M.

China's International Relations and Other Essays

By Harley Farnsworth MacNair Ph. D. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Ltd.

The writer is well known for his profound knowledge of China and her culture. His long stay in China as an educator and his deep scholarship make him a competent authority on China. Anything coming from his pen deserves a close study by students of Chinese affairs. In this handy volume he tdiscusses some of the vital subjects which are claiming the attention of the world. Some of the subjects discussed are: "Thoughts On Racial Equality", "Combating Bolshevism In China" and "The Missionary And the Present Crisis".

The author throws a flood of light on each topic discussed, and exposes the inner meaning of the Chinese problems in a masterly manner. A discussion on "Unequal Treaties" on China and Japan is most instructive and merits a careful attention of the Chinese and the foreigners.

The chief beauty of the author's contribution lies in his absolute impartiality, and a keen desire to represent the facts about China in a fair spirit. He is a friend of China and his criticism is absolutely friendly.

We would recommend this book to students of China abroad as well as those in China.

H. P. Shastri

Peking Intrigue in a Novel

The Manchu Cloud, by James W. Bennett. New York: Duffield and Company.

James W. Bennett, the author of "The Manchu Cloud" has very cleverly woven a novel about the events and intrigue in Peking which took place at the time of the 'Christian General,' Feng Yu-hsiang's coup d'etat and the defeat of Marshal Wu-Pei-fu. The author claims that the political and historical facts that form the background for the story may be found in certain newspapers and magazines published in China, particularly an alleged Manchu plot to restore the Boy Emperor to the Dragon Throne at the time of the Feng coup.

The leading character in the book is an American missionn ary, Muir Farrington, who doubted the efficacy of certaib missionary methods and motives and who finally quit his jo as a missionary and became an adviser to the Christian General. Kathleen Kerry, an American newspaper woman is the heroine. For other characters we have Alice Holcomb, handsome daughter of a prominent missionary and Mr. Bayne, a cigarette salesman. The book constitutes a good cross-section of Peking life, including in its pages the intrigue and animosities which are constantly present in the foreign and Chinese communities.

The story of the plot to restore the Manchus to power is particularly interesting and may contain grains of truth, although it is difficult to imagine foreigners torturing a Chinese general to death, even though the act was justified in order to obtain the release from prison of the hero and heroine. The book is worth reading for the story itself, but also for the light it throws on the events and intrigue which brought Feng Yu-hsiang into power in North China and led to the eclipse of Wu Pei-fu.

Pirates, Gun-runners and Love in the South Seas

Rainbow Island, by Mark Caywood. New York: The Viking Press. Price, G. $2.

This is a story of the South Seas which finally links up an adventurous American girl with an Australian share-broker in marriage, but before the happy event is consummated, there are a number of thrills which include a kidnapping, a fight with a maniacal sailor who occupied a lonely island, a flight from an Australian cruiser looking for gun-runners, a battle with island savages,—surely enough adventure to hold the attention to the end of the book, even in the hot weather. All the bad characters are killed off and love triumphs in the last chapter—and of course there is a yacht!

She Never Smiled Again

The following lines were written by V. P. Ting in memory of his third sister, Louisa. Mr. Ting is a B. A. (majoring in English literature) in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He is a member of the English Writers' Club and has contributed frequently to various College publications.

'T was almost thirty summers ago,
When Louisa came into this sin-cursed world;
When the field of Jessfield was full of snow,
Our Louisa was hailed into this wide, wide world.

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

A dear child of innocence and kindness
Was Louisa, my beloved third sister;
An angel of constant joy and sweetness
Was Louisa, V. E., my youngest sister.

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

Full many a lovely song did she sing
For to 'tertain the music-lovers of Shanghai;
Full sweetly did her maiden-voice ring,
When she sang those lovely songs of joy in Shanghai.

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

One day she fell in love with a young man,
Who swore to her that he would protect her for aye,
And so she gave her whole heart to this young man,
Who swore to be her good and true lover for aye.

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

Poor Louisa, she thought he would prove true
To her, rain or shine, and forever, evermore;
But he, forsooth, had never proved true
To her, through thick and thin, as he slyly swore.

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

This day she's laid to peaceful rest in a lone grave
In Soochow, the land of flowery Cathay. I say,
This day she sleeps under the green sod of that grave
In the District of Woo in flowery Cathay. I say,

Alas! but three summers ago,
She never smiled again!

In the United States Court for China

In re
Last Will and Testament
of
JOHN W. SCHOENFELD,
Deceased.

Cause No. 2963
Estate No. 660
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. SCHOENFELD, Deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 4, 1928, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ETHEL G. SCHOENFELD
Executrix.
c/o Schuhl & Schoenfeld
141 Szechuen Road
SHANGHAI.

(*Continued from page 320*)

tened to resign according to *Toho* report which states that he lost more than half of his troops on account of the deflection of his troops at Nanchang—*Kuo Min* report states that conference at Anking which was scheduled for the purpose of permitting delegates of Wu-han and Nanking to confer on unification will not be held owing to the fact that the Nanking Government has resigned—Special Municipality of Port of Shanghai and Woosung prohibits circulation of pamphlet written by Edgar Strother, American missionary, which attacks the Nationalist Government; *Kuo Min* report states that the pamphlet consists of articles of a biased nature reprinted from the *North-China Daily News*—Gen. Pang Hanchang of Wu-Han Government executed owing to his connection with the looting and slaughter of Chinese in the vicinity of Hsufu and Luchi—Admiral Wu Tse-hsin, who has been imprisoned at Tsingtao on account of alleged negotiations with the Nationalists, has been released; Gen. Chang Chung-chang has however appointed a new admiral, Li Kuo-tang who has promised to raise money for the payment of the naval salaries—Wang Ching-chi, Chinese minister to Belgium wants to return home on account of lack of money due to non-payment of his salary.

August 16—Generals Ho and Yeh, who rebelled at Nanchang are reported to have 'squeezed' Nanchang of $300,000, following which they escaped toward the southwest, the number of rebelling troops being about 20,000; rebels being closely followed by Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's troops which are now in possession of Nanchang—Wu-han Government relieves Gen. Wei Yi-san of his command of 30th army and appoints him member of military council and appoints Gen. Chen Chen-kuo as commander—Gen. Li Tsung-jen goes to Nanking from Wuhu—Wu-han Government decides not to execute Gen. Liu Tso-lung who was arrested recently—Southern troops along Tientsin-Pukow line retreat to Chuchow, some 20 miles north of Pukow; many officials reported leaving Nanking for Shanghai—News of Chiang Kai-shek's resignation received with gratification at Hankow, where opinion prevails that Gen. Chu Pei-teh will control Kiangsi and that Gen. Hsia Touyin's forces will be absorbed by Gen. Ho Chien and that the Wu-han Government will shortly remove to Nanking—Japanese decorate police inspector Kimura who was wounded in Nanking at the time of the Nanking incident—Japanese prepare to put in force new through-traffic arrangements between Japan and Manchuria—Recently appointed vice-president of South Manchuria Railway, Mr. Matsuoka, assumes post—*People's Tribune*, Wu-han organ, commenting on resignation of Chiang Kai-shek states that unification of Kuomintang for Northern offensive will shortly take place—Representative of Yen Hsi-shan in Peking, according to *Toho* report, in commenting on Chiang Kai-shek's resignation says that the Chekiang party may become virtually independent in Chekiang, but that even though the Kuomintang is about to reunite that an immediate attack on Fengtien will be difficult, even though Feng also cooperates and that Yen Hsi-shan will stick to the job of attending to affairs in his own province—*Kuo Min* agency circulates statement by Dr. C. C. Wu to the effect that the Nanking Government is still functioning and that prospects of reunification of Hankow and Nanking are bright and that telegraphic exchanges of views between Hankow and Nanking are now taking place—Shanghai Defense Commissioner declares that conditions are peaceful in Shanghai area and there is no cause for apprehension as result of Chiang Kai-shek resignation.

Death of Judge E. H. Gary

Judge Elbery Henry Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, died in New York, August 16, at the age of 81. Judge Gary was born on his father's farm at Wheaton, Ill., and was edcuated at the University of Chicago. He received his title of Judge through having served two terms as County Judge of the County of DuPage; later he practiced law in Chicago for a quarter of a century. Judge Gary was president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1893-94. The following year he was made a member of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and several years later was elected Chairman.

The late Judge Gary made a tour of the Far East twelve years ago. His private secretary was F. R. Sites, (brother in law of F. J. Raven) former agent for the U. S. Steel Products Co., in Shanghai. The Shanghai office of the company was closed on August 17, as a mark of respect.

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Closing New York Stock Quotations

Market Closed Strong — Business Done 2,000,000

Date 17th Aug. 27.

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	149¼	154¼
American Can (Common)	56½	60
American Radiator (Common)	126½	130¾
Amer. Smelting & Refining (Common)	159⅝	166
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	167½	169½
American Tobacco "B"	140⅛	143½
Baldwin Locomotive Co. (Common)	247	257
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	59	61
Bethlehem Steel, Pfd. 7%	113¾	113¾
Baltimore & Ohio (Common)	115⅞	120½
Continental Can (Common)	mutilated	74
Cheasapeake & Ohio (Common)	187	195
Eastman Kodak Co. (Common)	163	166
General Baking "A"	66⅞	67¾
General Electric (Common)	119⅝	124½
General Motors (Common)	218¾	226½
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. (Common)	60½	66
International Match, Pfd.	70	72
International Nickel (Common)	55¼	65⅜
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	115¼	117⅜
Mack Trucks (Common)	94⅞	98¼
New York Central (Common)	149½	156
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	35⅝	38
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	43	44½
Pacific Gas & Electric	37½	37¾
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	61⅝	67¼
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	137⅜	137
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	61	62¼
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	53	53¾
Southern Pacific (Common)	118	121⅜
Standard Oil of California	54⅝	55¾
" " of New Jersey	38¼	38½
" " of New York	31	31½
" " of Indiana	71½	72¾
Texas Corporation (Common)	48½	49¼
Tobacco Products—A	98¾	mutilated
Union Carbide	132¼	138¾
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	183⅞	188⅞
United Fruit	134	135
United Drug (Common)	168	171
United States Rubber (Common)	45	50
United States Realty & Imp.	60½	63

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